THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,668—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 5-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
15th June	MOOLTAN	11000	....	....
22nd "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	NYANZA	7000	....	....
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10320
13th "	CALEDONIA	8500	....	....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	9000	....	....
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12131
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	....	....
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10500

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
Trafford Hall	5331	....	....	8 June*	....
City of Athens	5496	....	....	8 "	14 June
City of Lahore	6578	....	17 June	9 July*	....
City of Paris	9200	....	7 "	20 July†	....
City of Manchester	5851	8 June	1 July	23 July	....
City of York	7900	18 "	11 "	31 July	....
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	20 "	10 Aug.	....
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	....
Trafford Hall	5331	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	....
City of Glasgow	6578	30 "	22 "	12 "	....
City of Athens	5394	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	....
City of Lahore	6578	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	....

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave rate.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7513	29 Aug.	Naples.....6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles.25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 "	Naples.....6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8500	5 Oct.	....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5341	23 "	Marseilles31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5494	31 "	Naples.....8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5366	8 Nov.	Marseilles16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6273	30 "	....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

Fares.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	£s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	57s	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	802
Liverpool	635	987	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.

Kasara ... 1195 Thurs. 13th June 9 a.m.

Linga..... 2185 Friday 14th June † 6 a. m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 13th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 12th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 22nd June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

11th June, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st July
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June.
Persia	5395	N. Ivancich	28th July.
Silesia	5174	G. Nicolich	23th Aug.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back .. " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 903 " 1083*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... " 633 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste... ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 832 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5930	R. Dannecker	8th July.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH

Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a Praesident	3310	Bremer	14th June 1912.
a Somali	3900	Koch	2nd July 1912.
b Konig	4900	von. Holdt	17th " 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.
b Twin screw steamer.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

25, Meadow Street, 25th May, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Pukot	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid) ...	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Ohinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—51, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months; or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

Carlton House, Cutram Road, Bombay.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,

527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" Lamps may be had at English prices; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms; on boardship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in ½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available

KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

IN FEVER AGUE INFLUENZA

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers Re. 1 each or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

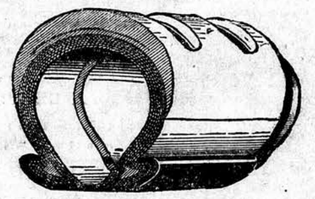
Indian Princes, Tourists and British Residents in India always find

DUNLOP

MOTOR TYRES

the most suitable and satisfactory for use in India and the East.

This is not an empty assurance—it is a solid fact ascertained years ago—supported and strengthened ever since by hundreds of testimonials.



DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

Bombay Depot 3, Wallace St.
Madras Depot 188 c, Mount Rd.

THE CHEAPEST EUROPEAN FIRM IN BOMBAY.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS, AND TOBACCONISTS.

FREE DELIVERY ON ALL ORDERS.

MEDICAL CONSULTATION From 10 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. Daily, Including SUNDAY.

—:o:—

CONDOR & SONS, SUCCESSORS TO D. FERNANDES & CO. ESTABLISHED 1870.

FREE DELIVERY.

Dispensing Department open night and day, accuracy and purity guaranteed. Charges most moderate.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, to suit all tastes and all pockets, fresh stock just received.

Oilmanstores, Patent Medicine's Toilet Requisites etc. Regular fresh shipments, quality guaranteed.

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

ALL ORDERS DELIVERED AT OUR EXPENSE.

Lists free on Request. Trial Solicited.

Please Mention this paper.

Address: 61, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, (Opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co.)

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

THE DOWN and UP LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAINS will CEASE to RUN on and after SATURDAY the 15th June, 1912.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 8th June, 1912.

NOTICE.

METRE GAUGE CARRIAGE BODIES, FOR THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for construction of METRE GAUGE Carriage bodies for the Eastern Bengal Railway," are invited from firms in India to reach the office of the Secretary Railway Board, Simla, not later than noon of TUESDAY, the 2nd July, 1912, (at which place, time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery of (18) eighteen wooden bodies 55-0" long of 3rd class Metre Gauge Bogie carriages during 1912.

The body fittings and all ironwork will be supplied by the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Delivery of completed bodies at the Contractors Yard on rails will be required at the rate of two per week commencing twelve weeks after supply of body fittings and ironwork.

Specification drawing and tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30 per set from the Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, Calcutta.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign reasons for non-acceptance,

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, 8th June, 1912.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. B. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of ½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

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Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

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EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE RED CROSS SEAL
and other Pictures.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

"YOU ARE

IN TROUBLE"

For some time past you have been lowspirited. Matters have gone wrong altogether and you do not know what to do; you are in doubt, you suspect something, you worry and all seems dark and hopeless, your nights are sleepless and your mental agonies have considerably weakened your Body, in fact you despair and you think all is lost. For all this,

"THERE IS A REASON."

Have you ever considered the fact that every human being is ruled by an aura and by the planets and that both aura and planets have a positive influence upon all our actions, our likes, dislikes, our success or failure. Do you know that planetary conditions have absolutely everything to do with Wills, Estates, Buying or Selling of property, Speculation, Investments, Love or Marriage and Health, etc.

AN EVIL EYE.

There is no such thing as an Evil Eye—but there is such a thing as a "Planetary Spell" whenever everything goes wrong with you. When you meet with heavy losses, your Health fails and when all sorts of troubles, miseries, sorrows and general bad luck assails you. Your aura and planets are against you.

DR. CARL L. PERIN.

Who is not only an authority on PALMISTRY and MENTAL SCIENCE, but an adept, a Treacher and a Master-mind on all branches of Occult Sciences, he has no patience with "FORTUNE TELLING" Cristal gazing or calling up of Spirits or Ghosts. He will truthfully read you, advise you, and lead you to Success and Happiness.

MENTAL SCIENCE

Will even reunite the separated and so cause a state of contentment. It will teach you how to attract, control and change the thoughts, the intentions, actions or character—so that you will reach the highest possible development of mental vigour, health, happiness and success.

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Who has been consulted by Emperors, Kings, Potentates, Princes, Authors, Judges and hundreds of public men, Dr. Perin who enjoys the reputation of 25 years of honest and unimpeachable work helping thousands—he will also show you.

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King Degraded by his own daughters. The discarded daughter gives protection.

A very thrilling and Pathetic Piece

which will not fail to appeal to the innermost recesses of human heart with an entirely new Programme.

That will charm, Brighten and Delight your Hearts

Read the following Synopsis:—

In order to shake off all cares and business and to prevent a future strife, Lear, King of Britain divides his kingdom among his two favourite daughters Goneril and Regan.

Those two daughters affect to love their father "dearer than eye sight, and liberty." But the youngest daughter Cordelia hates affectation and openly declares in the Court that she cannot love her father as her sisters do.

Lear is highly indignant at this, and disclaims all his paternal care and property and considers her a stranger to his heart. But Earl of Kent praises her speech and after bidding farewell to all present in the Court leaves the kingly presence. Afterwards King of France makes the forsaken Cordelia his wife. After committing her father to the cares of her two sisters Cordelia leaves the Court of England.

The two sisters begin to dislike their father and Goneril orders her servants and attendants not to allow the King in her presence, but the King is persistent and is bent upon seeing her. A very severe quarrel takes place between the King and Goneril, the daughter insulting the father Lear becomes sick of heart and curses his daughter and goes to seek Regan, the second daughter Regan seems to be glad to see her father. Lear complains of the sharp toothed unkindness of her first daughter and considers her a vulture in human shape but Regan refuses to believe her father and says that he must have been angry with her simply because she had restrained the riots of his followers, and advises the King to crave her forgiveness. The King's wrath knows no bounds and he is extremely excited, and exclaims you nimble lightnings dart your blinding flames into her scornful eyes infect her beauty. You fen-sucked fogs drawn by the powerful sun. To fall and blast her pride. Some followers of the King convey the news of the King's misfortunes to the third but discarded daughter Cordelia without the knowledge of the King. Cordelia's heart is burnt at learning all these things and gives protection to Lear who is compelled to come to her place. Afterwards a battle takes place between the parties in which Lear and Cordelia are taken prisoners. By the conspiracy of the wicked sisters Cordelia is killed, and King Lear dies in uttermost despair, quite heart broken.

The plot is very powerful in as much as different kinds of passions such as jealousy, love, ungratefulness, infidelity are all combined and portray the human nature in its most intricate and irretrievable form.

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ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

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WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

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Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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ESTABLISHED 1825.

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ANNUAL REVENUE 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

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PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

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26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
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Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

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CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

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Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,500,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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LATEST MODELS *£3.10s. to £9*
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and *Special Offer* on sample machine. Agents wanted.
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For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. 338," P. O. Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO ELECTRICIANS.—A trial with "Dr. JUST WOLFRAM TUNGSRAM" M. F. Lamps 75 per cent saving in current, and my "2500 MEGHOM CABLES" best B. C. M. A. Grade, will convince you as being the best and cheapest on the market. They are unrivalled quality and you will not buy any other once you use them. Sole Agent E. G. FULEP, 45 Hornby Row, Oppt. Cook's Bldgs, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, cs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work including stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything that a man should have.

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MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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A EUROPEAN COUPLE desire to buy FURNITURE for the flat they have already taken.

Will bid for part or lot of Furniture of Family going away from Bombay. Plate can be included. Inclose Inventory and price, 1740 "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by Married Couple, with child of three, BOARD and LODGING. First Floor—Lights and Fans. From 1st of July. Replies must state lowest terms. Box No. 55, care of "Bombay Gazette."

SMALL MODERN FLAT three Rooms with Bath Room and usual offices. Lights and Fans. State locality and Rent to Box No. 72, "Bombay Gazette."

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COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

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WILL be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India by V. P. Parcel Post, at Rs. 4 2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor.

Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab.

HANDY UP-TO-DATE hand CAMERA in Leather Case with strap. Quarter plate, almost new. Rs. 90. Apply Box No. 71, "Bombay Gazette."

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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Haji Ahmed Hoosein and another, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Markets, on THURSDAY, the 13th June and the following day, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day, the following suon as pieces of Cashmere, flannels, alpaca, coloured English khenvinhes, collars, neckties, overcoats, blankets, woollen gurnseys, woollen and cotton socks, Gladstone bags, steel trunks, holdalls, glass door cup-boards, show cases, stands, etc.

The above will be on view from To-morrow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their office Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th June, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
91, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at Walkeshwar, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nagindass Ranchordass Shroff, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of September, 1911, and made between the said Nagindass Ranchordass Shroff of the first part, Bhaidass Thakoredass of the second part, and the said Bomanji Bhicaji Cooper of the third part. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction, on the premises, on the days and hours hereinafter mentioned in different lots.

The property being lots Nos. 3 will be sold subject the first mortgage thereof dated 6th day of January, 1910, and made between the said Nagindass Ranchordass Shroff, of the one part and one Chagun Valaband of the other part.

Lot No. III.

Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill Road Property.

SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1093 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being Walkeshwar or Malabar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 303, and New No. B 2051, Old Survey No. 20, and New Survey No. 3-7249, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3137 (2) 3137 (2A) 3137 (2B), and bounded as follows i. e.:—On or towards the east by the Malabar Hill Road or Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the west by the Doongersey road and partly by the property of Parmanandass Jeevandass on or towards the north by the property of Haridass Toolsidass, and on or towards the south by the property of Harijass Khimji, and are now in the occupation of the tenants or the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their office Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th June, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 101 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods.

22 cases safety and sulphur matches, 8 cases white spirit, cases of brandy, photographs, earthenware, glassware, samples perfumery, soap, printed matters, cotton goods, 71 bales wet dates, coir yarn and rope, cement, cottonseed, fire clay, Bicarb-soda, hoop iron, galvanised sheets:

Also

at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Unclaimed Warehouse, No. 10, Victoria Dock.—

22 casks China clay.
4 cases carbide.
1 steel joist.

AUCTION SALE of 15 Cases dyed sateens.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 13th June, 1912 at 4 p. m. at their premises under instructions from Messrs. W. W. Churchill and Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jaliram Ram Pershad of Delhi.

J. R. 214 R. P.—164-78-15 Cases dyed sateens.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th June, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND PEARL and RUBY JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 22, Apollo Street, valuable diamond, pearl and ruby jewellery, consisting of rose rings set with valuable diamonds, rubies and emeralds, diamond and ruby nose rings, pearl and diamond ear-rings, diamond and ruby tiepins, Marquis rings set with emeralds and diamonds, ruby hoop-ring, pearl and diamond ear-buttons, pearl bracelets, malas set with diamond and pearls etc. etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

About 23 valuable gold and silver watches.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th June, 1912.

MONSOON RATES PER MONTH

Rs. 130 AND UPWARDS INCLUSIVE.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

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BOMBAY.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—Wm. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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Third Insertion... ...	,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1¼ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 7.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON WEEKLY REPORT.

		bales.
American Visible Supply	... ...	2,734,000
Other " "	... ...	81,000
Total sales " "	... ...	46,000
East India sales "	... ...	100

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [10TH JUNE, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
73 Boxes Sovs. and half sovs.	Rs. 54,75,000	Fremantle	National Bank
6 Boxes Sovs. and half Sovs.	4,50,000	Colombo	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	28	33,418
B B and C I Railway ...	57	67,299

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T. and 1s 4 1-16d. on Demand. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance. For 3 months' sight Credits the rate is 1s 4 1-4d but few bills are offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. July
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4 to 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 1-4
Shanghai "	...200 3-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 96 11-16 for Cash and 96 9-16 for the Settlement and has remained quiet but steady during the day, closing as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 11 0
Settlement ...	" 96 9 0

BULLION:—

On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged for ready at 28 and 1-16 up for delivery in two months at 28 3-16. New York was unchanged at 60 3-4. The local market has been quiet and we quote as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15 3
Australian "	" 23 15 3
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	" 71 0 0
1st Settlement	" 71 4 0
2nd Settlement	" 71 7 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	" 80 6 0
1st Settlement	" 80 10 0
2nd Settlement	" 80 13 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Changes in the Home markets are again slight and have had no effect locally. Our market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 302 for good Broach March, Rs. 251 for fully good Bengal January and Rs. 282-3 for fine Khamgaon-Akola January. A small business is being done in the bazaar in good Broach and fully good Bengals, and some speculators are still straddling purchases of Americans March and April against sales of good Broach March. The market closes quiet but and easier as under. Some export houses are sellers of good Broach at slightly under bazaar rates.

The demand for ready cotton is very moderate. Prices keep steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 300 1-2	Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat "	302	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... "	298	" "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon "	288	" "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... "	284	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... "	269	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... "	261	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... "	264	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... "	250	" "

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar "	281	June-July
Good H. G. Westerns ... "	258	"
Good M. G. Westerns ... "	268	"
Opening Tone		Steady.
Estimated Sales		7,000
Total Imports		13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·25	6·27	6·28	6·24	
—02	—02	—02	—03	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·21	6·21	6·20	6·20	6·20
—03	—02	—03	—03	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 13 6 B.T.
September ...	" 12 12 0 R.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	" 11 13 0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is firm.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	Rs. 8 9 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	" 8 6 0 B.T.
Yellow " " ...	" 9 6 6 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 60 0 0 Nominal
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 62 8 0 "

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready	Rs 12 6 6 B. T.
June-July	" 13 0 6 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 37 8 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ... ... Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold...	Rs. 49 0 0
Small	" 47 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 8 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 5 6 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ...	" 5 10 0 "
" " May 1913 ...	" 5 11 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay	1,795
Bank of India	67 1-4
Eastern Bank	82
Indian Specie	65 3-4

MILLS.

David	432 1-2
Finlay Mills	332 1-2
Kohinoor	770
Maneckji Petit	2,620
New Great Eastern	230
Standard	1,343

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	140
New Mofussil	890

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	164
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	181
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,415
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	22
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ld Ordy...	84

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	522 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	4,448	bales.
Wheat	30,390	cwts.
Linseed	19,726	"
Rapeseed	3,177	"
Gingellyseed	3,744	"
Poppyseed	715	"
Groundnuts..	256	"
Castorseed	2,892	"
Rice	6,726	"
Myraboll.ms.	3,976	"
Cottonseed	3,276	"
Mowraseed...	Nil	
Gram	4,135	"
Joowar	4,867	"
Maize	Nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 8th June 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 1st June 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 1. Rs.	June 8. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office / Public Deposits at Branches	1,15,82,000	1,18,73,917
Other Deposits	9,78,61,629	10,12,68,828
Post Bills	3,855	3,855
Sundries	25,91,195	26,67,155
	13,26,38,679	13,64,13,755
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,33,39,741	2,33,02,638
Other authorised Securities	65,508	65,508
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,69,45,449	1,58,00,235
Loans do. do. ...	2,98,08,464	3,08,17,363
Bills discounted and purchased	1,98,35,178	1,99,38,705
Dead Stock	2,33,860	2,33,360
Stamps	5,604	5,590
Bullion	11,91,223	11,54,383
Balances with other Banks.	10,15,428	4,55,571
Sundries..................	6,81,550	7,38,786
Cash	3,94,57,174	4,39,01,616
	13,26,38,679	13,64,13,755

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4th June.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 ...	£ 15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 1st June, 1912, by Council Bills ...	£ 3,705,544
Balance to be remitted from 2nd June 1912, to 31st March, 1913	£ 11,794,456

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.

Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.

Saddle As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2 1-2 each.
Kidney As. 6 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 1 1-2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret nil.
Pomfret (black) from As. 6 to As. 12 per pair.
Gholl from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 each.
Surmaye (large) Rs. 4 each.
Surmaye (small) Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Salmon (large) Rs. 3 each.
Salmon (small) Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from Rs. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) from Re. 1 to Rs. 1 1-2.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs nil.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls (large) from As. 10 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.

Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2½ per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Grapes of Nagpore from As. 12 to Re. 1 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 8 to Re. 1 1-2 per doz.
do. (Salem) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas nil.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
French Beans As. 1½ per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 3 per seer.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 6 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1½ per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—157 bales wool and goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 4,900 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 100 bales cotton waste. C Peraj and Co; 443 cwts old metals, K M Nathoo; 20 cwts kardiseed, Baner and Krause; 8 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,375 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s—1 bundle carpet, R Ramji and Co; 180 cwts chutney, D Dadabhoy; 3 bales carpet, J M Samchand; 50 cwts dry ginger, H Cullianji; 150 cwts horns, 32 cwts wax, J M Rahimtoola; 52 cwts fishmaws, A Hossein and Co; 98 cwts rubber, A H Adamji; 60 cwts horns, E Mohomed; 30 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola; 109 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 45 tons oil cakes, The Indian Cotton Oil Co; 114 cwts dry ginger, H M Arali; 100 cwts drygingér, J Hurbhum; 23 bales hides, H A Oomer and Sons; 19 cases carpets hides-dashery etc, King King and Co; 37 bales hides, V Esmail and Co; 2 cwts ivory, O Esmail; 4 cases brassware and curtain, L B Bhootwalla; 40 cwts turmeric; 5 cwts beeswax, E Soolnally.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mooltan s—2 packages carpets, Thos Cook and Sons; 3 bales carpets and leopard skin, King King and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Athens s—26 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 2,003 cwts gram, 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 102 cwts gum, J N Nurbheram.

Zamora s—100 bales cotton, 44,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Olympia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Umona s—6,000 cwts castorseed, 8,180 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wellington s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, M. Jetbabhai and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, J. Fachiri; 14,600 cwts linseed, 5,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Hermistan s—1,000 cwts castorseed, J. Fachiri; 110 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, 4,500 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cheltonian s—100 bales cotton, 470 bales sawri cotton, 60 bales cotton waste, W. Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, J. Cassum; 52 bales cotton, Salomon Bros; 55 bales cotton waste, S. Khimjee; 4,884 cwts linseed, 4,002 cwts rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, J. Nurbheram and Co; 178 bales cottonwaste, K.Reeve and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 11 bales sawri cotton, K. Reeve and Co.

Gorgistan s—2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, C. Boggiano and Co; 14,000 cwts rapeseed, 19,000 cwts linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 8,000 linseed, S. Cooverjee and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—1,200 cwts castorseed, A. Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sardegna s—67 bales sawri cotton, K Reeve and Co,

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—77 bales coton Ralli Bros.

FOR TORONTO.

Mooltan s—24 bales carpets, King King and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—925 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 860 bales twist M M Essaboy.

Hakata Maru s—5 cwts genda horns M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—500 bales twist, S J David and Co; 1,575 bales twist, E. D Sassoon and Co; 100 tons oldiron, C Boggiano and Co; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—12 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 750 lbs condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru s - 31 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—3 pieces ivory, M Cassam.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th June, 1912.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	10	12	30 p.m.	2	18
Suez	10	2	20 p.m.	0	38

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FITZHERBERT—May 22, at Doon View Cottage, Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. A. T. Fitzherbert, of a son.

FLOWER—June 5, at Mussoorie, the wife of G. Flowers, I. C. S. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BREAKEY—June 4, at Agra, Thomas Breakey, retired Telegraphs, aged, 60 years,

CLARKE—May 27, at Srinagar, Kashmir, Nona Clara, second daughter of the late Major-General William Calcott Clarke, Madras Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust meeting at 4 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim :—"It's every men's business to mind his own business."—A. Brown.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden at 2 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mooltan" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of J. D. Fracken, Band Sergt., commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Through Bolts and Bars	Urbach
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Op. 264 A	Standchen	Czibulka
Grand Selection.	Reminiscences of Donizetti	Arr. Godfrey
Valse	Luna	Lincke
Selection	The Girl in the Train	Leo Fall
Polka (Cornet Solo)	The Star of England	Farrell

DELAYED TELEGRAMS.—Owing to the interruption of several wires between Delhi and Amballa traffic for the Punjab is likely to suffer serious delay.

DEFERRED CABLES.—Deferred Foreign Telegrams, at half rates, will be accepted for Reunion Island, via Bombay and Aden.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Mukuzi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 12th instant instead of as previously notified.

A GALLANT HINDU.—Vithal Appa, hearing a splash in a well near his house in Elphinstone Road, ran to the well and saw a woman named Anandibai struggling in the water. He jumped into the well and caught the woman by her hair. Vishram Babaji, another man saw them in the well jumped to their assistance. Anandibai was rescued. The water in the well was seventeen feet deep.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—At 6 o'clock last evening, a Hindu was seen sitting on the parapet of the Nakoda well opposite to the Maidanis site. He was singing and entertaining loiterers around the well when, suddenly, the crash of falling timbers of the Himalayan railway, which was being dismantled, upset his nerves and he fell back into the well. The man seems to have had the presence of mind to cling to a pipe and the police ultimately rescued him from his dangerous position.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—In the dying declaration taken down in the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Luxmon Bapata stated that at about 9 o'clock on June 5 he was assaulted by four persons. Two pulled him down from the verandah, one held him while and the fourth struck him with a heavy stick. He was rendered unconscious. The cause of the assault, he declared was a quarrel between his wife and the wives of his assailants at a water tap.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE FREE TUTORIAL CLASSES.—For the benefit of those students who are in need of private tuition on account of being weak in certain subjects and who cannot afford to pay for their tuition, free tutorial classes will be opened on the 15th inst. under the auspices of Social Service League. These classes will be open on Saturdays and Sundays from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. in the premises of the Chikitsak Samuha opposite the Prarthana Samaj and for the present the tuition will be confined to (1) English, French, Sanskrit, Marathi, Gujarathi and (2) mathematics, and poor deserving students learning in the candidate class or who have learnt up to that standard will be admitted free irrespective of caste creed or sex. Those who wished to be admitted in these classes should apply to Mr. Krishnajee Mahadev Khadye, B. A., care of Shrikrishna Stores, Girgaum.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

FIRES took place in the native town on Sunday afternoon and Monday morning, but luckily they were both put out before much damage was done. The Fire Brigade were requisitioned to Bhajipalla lane, where the roof and ceiling of a building belonging to the Juma Masjid were found aflame. The building was used for the storing of scents, perfumes &c. by one Ebrahimji. The damage done was about Rs. 150.

The other fire was discovered yesterday morning at 3 o'clock in the loose cotton lying in the compound of the Shivlal Motilal mill. The mill fire appliances were sufficient to extinguish the flames and the fire brigade was not requisitioned. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 2,000.

With the assistance of a number of lovers of antiquity, Lord Curzon of Kedleston has recovered the famous carved stone fireplaces, dating from the fifteenth century, which were taken out of Tattershall Castle last year.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

A SAINT'S PROGRESS.

Pir Effendi of Baghdad among the Faithful.

SCENES IN THE CITY.

IF the Spirit of Islam had stalked through the city last night on a mission of extermination, every Moslem would have been safe, for each bore the sign of salvation. Every house in which a Moslem dwells had, so to speak, its marked lintel-post, and all the Faithful, who were not incapacitated through sickness, or other just cause, held themselves under the influence of the Holy man of Baghdad and, at some point or the other, witnessed, in humble obeisance, his passage through the Mahomedan quarters of the town.

Some days previously a firman had been published imposing on every faithful son of the Prophet the obligation to contribute his quota to beautifying the scene through which His Holiness would pass; and loyally was that firman obeyed. From sundown to midnight, the quarters of the native town in which Mahomedans live were an orgie of illuminated splendour. Beginning with the southern end of Abdul Rehman Street, at the Crawford Market, the point at which the Pir passed to his triumph, through Kumbekar Street, Memon Wada, Musjid Bandar Road and a dozen other minor thoroughfares, usually known only to the Indian trader, the sombre character of the locality was relieved with a blaze of light. The houses of the principal shettias were elaborately adorned: the humbler dwellings of the poor each marked the occasion, even if the mark was only a small and evil smelling chirag. Here, and there could be seen a scheme of elaborate design, to the success of which electricity had been called to assist, but, generally, oil and carbide were used, while in some narrow thoroughfares, across the road from house to house, were stretched lines from which were suspended candle chandeliers.

But the manner and the method, after all, were but the means to the end. The end was to express reverence and esteem, and whatever the views of the non-Moslem—and many hundreds of these, of diverse races, mingled with the crowd—may have been on the score of the utility or wisdom of the proceedings, no doubt was left in any mind that the end was achieved to a remarkable degree. Thousands of white-robed men of all ages, and rank, and position in life took their part in the reception. There was no corner that did not have its own group, and no group whose members did not bow themselves low in obeisance as the Pir passed on his way.

The Pir himself, whose personality appeals to the members of the Sunni Sect especially, is not a man likely to attract attention in a crowd. Of average build, and about thirty-five years of age, only his remarkably strong face might demand a second glance from the passer-by. His simplicity, so it appeared last night, was more notable than his standing, and simply garbed in white looking interestedly on his surroundings, to the stranger new to the Orient, he would have seemed easily, just the ordinary Indian gentleman of culture. Everything, indeed, was in keeping with the spiritual attributes with which Moslem devotees have invested him, and it was easy to believe in the genuineness of the appeal he made to his co-religionists the other day not to make a stir when they saw him moving amongst them in the town.

Here and there, along the route were preachers who found no difficulty in securing congregations, and when they had secured them, no difficulty in holding their attention. Some read from Scrolls, some from the sacred books, and others gave themselves up to exhortation. It was not given to an English reporter to understand two words in any one sentence that was uttered, but it was impossible not to understand the effect they produced.

It must be stated, however, that the most perfect orderliness reigned throughout the entire quarter during the whole time the procession was passing through. There was some little congestion, but that was unavoidable, for many of the streets through which the Pir passed were narrow and confined. Excellent arrangements had been made by the police, and the Commissioner, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, and one of his deputies, Mr. O. Allen Harker, with Superintendent Sullivan, were present to see them carried out.

The procession was not imposing. True, pageant was represented by a detachment of police sowars, but four carriages made up the sum of the display, and in two of these were seated various officials of the Bombay C.I.D. The Pir himself, with two of his hosts, occupied the second carriage, the third conveyance containing four members of his entourage.

The procession passed from the head police office at the Crawford Market sharp at 8 o'clock, Bombay time, and proceeded straight into Abdur Rehman street under a gorgeous panoply of bunting. Thence it turned and turned through a network of streets and gullies passing along Memonwadi, Nagdevi Street, through the Nakhoda Mohalla, skirting Pydowni and Kholsa Moholla, finally emerging into Grant Road and passing on to Doctor Street, the scene of so many conflicts. In this thoroughfare the crowd was, perhaps, thickest, and while there was, naturally, intense eagerness to press forward for a close glance at the great man, the utmost good humour prevailed. Another tortuous route followed until Belasis Road was reached, and before the procession finally moved off towards Warden Road, Madanpura and Jacob's Circle were visited.

All along the route large crowds were in evidence the great bulk being Mohamedans and on all hands the reception accorded to the Pir was the same—quiet reverence and obeisance. Now and again somebody attempted to raise a cheer; but such attempts were quickly suppressed, so keenly was the spiritual rather than the material character of the occasion realized.

At many of the Mohallas along the route the procession was halted so that addresses might be presented, and garlands and other floral tributes offered: these were in all cases accepted. They will, however, be scattered in the sea this morning.

The principal addresses were handed to His Holiness at Kassai Mohalla—by the Anjuman—and at Kolsa Mohalla. The Pir spoke no word in reply, but raised his hand in blessing; but he did not leave his carriage, as some hoped he would do, that they might touch his feet and thereby acquire merit.

The tour was completed by 11-40 p.m.

THEFTS FROM TRAINS.

Epidemic Reported from Bhavnagar.

THE Chief Engineer of Burdada State went by fast passenger train from Chitol to Burdada the other day. On his arrival at Viramgam he found that his gladstone bag containing some cash and official documents had gone. He wired the circumstances to the Chief Constable at Dhola. The Educational Inspector of Burdada also lost his bag containing cash and documents under similar circumstances whilst on his way to Burdada.

Both bags were afterwards found in a well at Wadhwan by the police, but were empty.

Thieves boarded a goods train which left Bhavagar on Friday last at 9 p.m. and stole seven bags of sugar candy. The police sent officers by trolley to Sondhra station, where the theft occurred and on a search six bags were found buried in the ground.

LADY Procter, president, and the members of the National Council of the Young Women's Christian Association, have sent to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald a memorial asking that the Criminal Law Amendment Bill be adopted immediately as a Government measure. They say—"We view with the deepest concern the continual blocking of this Bill, which has already received the approval of the Home Office and which would, if passed into law, safeguard the young women as well as the young men of our country from many of the grave moral perils that surround them. The need of such a Bill is deeply felt by all who are working in the Young Women's Christian Association." The signatories also urge that two clauses be added—(a) to raise the age of consent to 18; (b) to abolish the clause in the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885 which enables the guilty party to evade punishment should he be able to show that he had "reasonable cause" to suppose the girl to be over age of consent.

EN PASSANT.

The scheme recently suggested for a housing arrangement somewhere near Matunga will require more than casual consideration even in these days when folk of moderate means groan and sweat under the heavy burden of exorbitant house rental. From a practical point of view the idea in the form suggested is not one that will commend itself to the majority in this category. Granted that the better part of Matunga is referred to there is not much attraction in a scheme that will mean the cramping of 22 bungalows on an acre of land, out of which also a central garden has also to be provided. If detached bungalows are alluded to it is difficult to imagine how accommodation can be arranged for "Europeans" who have any regard of comfort. The demand has not been for houses approximately at Rs. 30 rental. The European of moderate affluence aims at a place for about double that figure, but with ample accommodation. It is just as necessary to the European, on a small pay, to have breathing space in a place like Bombay as to the magnate who has a salary roll running into thousands—a fact that is frequently overlooked. As things are at the present time the man on Rs. 500 a month, to ensure the comfort and respectable surroundings which his breeding and health necessitates, pays at the least 30 per cent of his salary for rent while the "burra sahib" on double the income would at the mostonly pay 15 per cent for his house. There is certainly room for a good practical scheme to encourage providence among the younger generation and to give them an interest in home life in India. But unless Matunga has been much maligned, the Bombay Improvement Trust as caterers must suggest a more agreeable locality for the needs of the particular class of European and give him more than some 30 square feet for the ground area of his tenement.

An important sporting question, now at issue in Calcutta, is the necessity of some purging process in the working of the Indian Football Association. To any one who is acquainted with football in that city the fact is well established that lack of good feeling exists between the various clubs who regularly enter teams for the several competitions fought out on the maidan there. A good deal of the irritation is between European Clubs, and has emanated in the past from, probably, a feeling of jealously felt by one or two clubs against the leading Civilian combination which possesses a field for recruitment, and other facilities for keeping a team together, that none of the others can lay claim to. A section of the members of the Indian Football Association want, as a start, to prevent a man who has played three times in matches for a particular team to transfer his services to another team, for any subsequent competition that season. Accounts to hand are so guarded that it is impossible to locate where the great grievance lies. It is probably an old sore. It is well known that to strengthen a particular team for a (especially the senior) competition, resource has been had to soldier players, not unfrequently brought down from upcountry stations, who are provided with comfortable diggings and hospitality for the time, virtually a holiday, to take part in the series of matches. The leading objectors have been those clubs which by reason of their "class", or constitution, are prohibited from availing of similar advantages, but not, it is thought, on that account alone. Pot-hunting is prevalent to a large extent in many branches of sport, and, to the true sportsman, is at all times an undesirable element. But it is difficult to suggest any measure that could consistently deal with the matter and, in the case before us, it would seem that there is a divided opinion, the majority ranging on the side of "non-intervention." Perhaps it would not do either in Calcutta or any other centre, where football competitions are held, to try and draw too fine a line between what is usually considered amateur football and what might in a generous sense be held as professionalism. In Calcutta it might only require a few more native teams of the skill and prowess of the victors in the last tournament to alter the aspect of the game in that city.

Apropos of the enquiry regarding the loss of the "Titanic" a writer in a recent issue of "The Daily Express" not only agrees that few vessels carry sufficient boats to accommodate the souls on board, but avers that even in many of our leading liners the boats are not only unseaworthy but incapable of being handled with the promptness necessary to guarantee any degree of security in the case of emergency. He gives an example of what occurred during "boat drill" on a liner he took passage in, when, as an innovation in the usual routine which most of us know who have travelled, merely takes the form of a call to stations, a boat was actually lowered. The sea was quite calm. Well! to put it in the language of the writer "the ropes were so kinked and dry that they had to be forcibly straightened after being laid out on deck. They were also full big for the blocks. Then the sheaves were found to be stuck and an A. B. was sent to the engine room for grease. After a liberal application of that the boat made a jerky start downwards. Half way the forward blocks jammed, the rope kinking badly. The after pair went away with a run, and the boat hung by the bow, with the two men who were in her clinging to the seats, a position that would have inevitably thrown any passenger out of her into the sea. Finally she was got afloat just 36 minutes from the time the order was given and then it was found that her plug was not in. All this took place under the most favourable circumstances for passengers. What a muddle like this would have been in a storm and at night the imagination is taxed to answer. It is probable the ordinary traveller to and fro from India has thought but little of what might be the results of a wreck in mid ocean. Accidents to liners have usually been near to a coast, and under circumstances that kept a portion of the vessel out of water until her living freight had been discharged. But we are on the eve of changes that will make assurance doubly sure, and it has taken the most fearful catastrophe on record to wake the authorities up to a living sense of necessity. There is one thing certain that the unsinkable ship is not within the limit of possibility.

The so-called public Whist Drive in England has been declared illegal, and the decision of the authorities has apparently struck a great mania a lasting blow. For some time it has been the custom to organise whist matches charging an entrance fee for entries, which are returned in the form of prizes to the winners of the series. It seems evident from the proposals put forward for, virtually, calling a rose by some other name, that Whist enthusiasts have no inclination to play for the mere love of the game but that some how or other the chance of gaining a few shillings must be possible. Several alternatives to the practice of charging the entrance fee have been proposed viz: to charge for refreshments (presumably at a considerable margin of profit); to levy a cloak room fee;—to have a collection box;—while a placard will announce "Free Whist Drive. No Entrance Fee," all very specious in their way, but it would seem that the authorities concerned have not submitted to the "hoodwinking" suggestion, and a huge petition to the House of Commons is to be engineered for the purpose of upsetting the interference of the game under the former conditions.

It has long been established a truism that nothing short of moral prejudice, in individuals themselves, against gambling will stop it. The law is empowered to arrest persons who gamble in a body, whether in a private house or otherwise. It drops upon a congregation of natives in this country who are caught in the act with money on the spot. But a recognised club remains sacred from molestation, though everybody who plays cards at all plays for money—winnings or losings being occasionally matters of convenience or anxiety as the case may be to a few concerned. It is as difficult to define gambling, as to decide the limit of genuine sport. It is not the mere monetary support afforded by the membership of clubs that keeps any game going. Fashionable and exclusive organisations may owe their bank balances to the gambling instincts of the public rather than from personal sacrifice of their members, and few have the temerity to question the morale of the fact even if doubt exists.

LE TATILLON.

THE result of the inquest held on the body of a sepoy of the 2nd Sappers and Miners, which was found in a mangled condition on the railway line, and as to which foul play was suspected by the police, was a verdict of "suicide," the deceased having threatened to do away with himself on the previous day.

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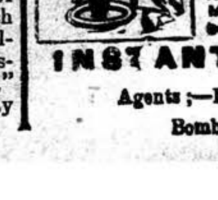
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Rheinfels, 3,528 tons, Captain Kuckens, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain H. McClelland, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Durban &c., with a general cargo and coal and 10 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons, Captain J. Kinnaird, arrived in habour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool with a general cargo 7 passengers and 23 days.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 950 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain W. R. F. Hickey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

Patric Stewart .....Comdr Townand .....I G T S
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finnis ....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hordern ....R I M
R I M S Palinurus ....Comdr Taylor ....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 10.

Brazilian .....2139 Snowden .....G Cotton & Co
Castello .....2330 Jordon ...Hall.....J Finlay & Co
Fumi Maru .....1569 Nishikawa..... ..W & A G & Co
Framlington.....3591 Isacs..... .....W & A G & Co
Gorjistan .....2378 Paramor .....M M & Co
Harpenden .....2302 Cromack .....T M & Co
Hoseinee.....993 Richardson.....B and P S N Co
Jounara..... .....2726 English ....
Kanagawa .....3271 Manlin .....T M & Co
Khes.....950 Manley.....K'chi ...M M & Co
Nairung.....2862 Park .....T M & Co
Perlak .....1102 Armstrong .....Indo B P Co
Saifi.....565 Morin .....Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Shahanseer.....2023 Wheeler..... .....Bo H S N Co
Sutherland.....2327 Longstaff .....The Bombay Co
Upada.....3382 Hodgson ....M M & Co
Weurbeek .....2446 Shatton ....T Morrison & Co
Harpagus .....3672 Johnson .....F M & Co
Gerd .....751 Andreason ...F F Campbell & Co
Itanra.....3332 Lyne.....M M & Co
Scalia.....3433 Johnson..... .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Casts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Athens	3751	Knaut	Lpool		K N & Co
B Rinaldo	2792	Chilton	Hull		I F & Co
D&E Hakata Maru	3870	Nomura			N Y Kaisha
F Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	19-6	P & O Co
G Faris	737	Thomson			Arab S Co
H Homayun	2154	Moloney	Jeddah		Bo & P S N Co
K Jhiltonian	2751	Jones	Hamburg	7-6	
M Herniston	2227	Sam			T M & Co
N Umona	2388	Rivers	Middlesbro		W & A G & Co
O Zamora	2328	Swan	Marseilles	19-6	
Q Baroda	1393	Penny	Basreh	12-6	Ralli Bros M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bardistan	2590	Davis		M M & Co
2 Olympia	3269	Kinnard	Lpool	22-6 .. W & A Graham & Co
3 Sardigna	3425	Emelio	Genoa	15-6 .. R Line
4 Polcevera	1349	Amapaza	H'kong	16-6 .. R. Line
5 Praesident	2086	Bremer		14-6 A Straudes & Co
7 Wellington	3623	Evans		W & A G & Co
8 Stenbergen	2445	Younge		9-6 T M & Co
9 Schazfels	3535	Trycker	K'chi	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 City of Paris	5919	Campbell		K N & Co
12&13 Mooltan	4834	Haddock	London	P & O Co
14 Linga	951	Rothwell	K'chi	14-6 M M & Co
15 Barala	1899	Butler	Basreh	19-6 M M & Co
16 Kasara	2505	King	Basreh	13-6 M M & Co

Offside M

Angas	2320	Dokers	T Morrison & Co

Offside O

Itria	3419	Honywood	11-5 T M & Co

H W P D

Shrunji	547	Hussein	B & P S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus	651	Strong	Repairing ... B P Trust

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, June 6
10	Olympia	Kinnaird	Glasgow, May 8
	Devanha	Hickey	Shanghai, May 21
	Pundua	McClelland	Durban, May 23

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Rheinfels	Kuckens	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Kasara for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Periak for Rangoon.
" Devanha for China, &c.
" Olympia for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's s s Delta left Hongkong at 1 p m on Saturday the 8th June.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Australien left Aden for Bombay on 8th inst at 11 a. m. and she is expected here on the 12th instant at 10 p. m.

The Ellerman Line s s City of Glasgow sailed from Port Said homeward bound on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Societa, Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Ischia, from 10th June arrived at Hongkong on the 10th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day.	Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
		h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
11	June	m 8 12	25 4	m 1 40	17 11
		7 44 a	25 9	1 58 a	20 6
12	"	m 9 10	26 5	m 2 33	16 11
		8 42 a	26 0	2 56 a	29 3
13	"	m 10 2	27 7	m 3 6	15 11
		9 38 a	26 4	3 50 a	19 11
14	"	m 10 51	28 7	m 3 50	15 0
		10 31 a	26 8	4 42 a	19

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June	11 (Tuesday)	"	6h 1m	"	7h 16m
"	12 (Wednesday)	"	6h 1m	"	7h 16m
"	13 (Thursday)	"	6h 1m	"	7h 16m
"	14 (Friday)	"	6h 1m	"	7h 17m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, June 8th, 8h. 5-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 15th, 11h. 53 6m. a.m.; First Quarter, 22nd, 2h. 8-9m. a.m. Full Moon, 29th 7h. 3-8m. p.m.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 11th June, 1912.

PROMOTING AND FINANCING INDIAN RAILWAYS.

OUR London correspondent recently drew attention to a thoughtful and informing paper on Railways and their Present Position, read by Mr. N. G. Priestley, at a meeting of the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts, the full text of which has now reached the East. Mr. Priestley is a member of the London directorate of the South Indian line, but he was for some time in charge of its local interests, and at an earlier period of his career was Secretary to the Railway Board which came into being seven years ago, as the expositor of official policy that has brought it into collision with all the Chambers of Commerce in the country. He had, therefore, unusual opportunities of qualifying in a subject which is at present undergoing fierce criticism in commercial circles for reasons with which the public are familiar, and which are being pressed upon the attention of the Government of India without any visible results. During his occupation of the aforesaid Secretaryship, Mr. Priestley was also selected for the duty of compiling the Railway Chapter for the new edition of the Imperial Gazetteer which appeared a couple of years since, and in the third volume of the valuable publication will be found some forty pages from his pen, giving a full account of the origin and development of the principal Indian lines and the fluctuations in a policy which is still in search of ideals, while angry merchants and coal companies fume over delays in transit and point out methods by which the congestion in traffic could be relieved. The present paper is practically a synopsis of the Gazetteer article brought up-to-date and with special reference to projected lines of a minor kind to act as feeders to the great central railways and which have failed to come into existence for the lack of financial backing. Railways were begun in India at a time, when the other units of the Empire were still dependant upon older forms of locomotion, but they have since outstripped us in these methods of provision, as the proportion of miles of line to population is now far larger in the self-governing dominions than it is with us. At the end of sixty years of effort, India has but 33,100 miles of railway for a population of over three hundred millions, while the situation in the Protected States is even less satisfactory than it is in the territories administered by the Crown. The explanation of this is that the Government of India, while unable to advance large loans from their exchequer, do not permit the subordinate rulers—except in very special instances—to go beyond their own domains for funds, and as large surpluses are rare occurrences with most of the Durbars their railway projects have come to a standstill. The anxiety to defend them from the operations of financial agents has resulted in the suspension of this form of development, and as an instance of it we may quote the case of Travancore—a State of the first rank—which is still unconnected with the Madras railway system, because it has been unable to raise the funds for linking its capital with British territory.

And as Mr. Priestley demonstrates in his paper, it is the question of finance and the reluctance of the Government to provide acceptable guarantees that has impeded railway construction and caused British capitalists to hesitate in their support of schemes placed before them. The original idea of the East India Company was that the making of lines should be left to private enterprise, but Lord Dalhousie's comprehensive minute, which become the basis of the earlier policy of the Government recited a series of hindrances to this proposal, and it was eventually decided that there should be an official guarantee of five per cent. with clauses in the agreements authorising purchase by the State at the end of fixed periods. The ealier lines were built on these conditions, but the cost of construction absorbed so much of the capital that there were no funds for feeders, with the result that the traffic earnings were not large enough to pay the guarranteed interest and the Government had to make up the deficiency. This eventually reached the respectable sum of a million and a half sterling per annum before steps were taken for placing matters on a more satisfactory basis. A number of expedients were tried such as the temporary suspension of the guarantee system, the introduction of the rebate principle with the object of attracting private capital, the breach of gauge for purposes of cheaper construction, and the grant of larger allotments from official funds when it was possible to make them without serious curtailments of the claims of other branches of the administration. There were also periodical committees of enquiry appointed by Parliament, whose voluminous reports are enshrined in half-forgotten blue books, and the operations of the annual railway conference, which became a permanent institution nine years ago, and is now recognised as a valuable auxiliary to the Board of Control.

When the era of comparative financial prosperity set in after the settlement of the exchange question, Lord Curzon made a determined effort to formulate a strong railway policy, but the conditions were not favourable, and finally the Mackay Commission of four years since recommended an annual expenditure of twelve and a half millions a year until a limit of a hundred millions had been reached. But this proposition has failed, because it would be impossible to allocate a sixth of the Indian revenues for railway construction, and the Secretary of State cannot persuade British investors of "the sweet simplicity of three per cents." offered by Whitehall when they can obtain much higher rates for their money on terms superior to those he propounds. This is the present situation which is blocking railway development, has produced the congestion in traffic already referred to, and has just caused a large group of influential London merchants to suggest to Lord Crewe "new railways, the increase of rolling stock, the doubling of tracks, and the construction of more sidings." His reply was a practical admission of the justness of these propositions, and a promise to give them future consideration, but the obvious rejoinder is that the Government and their advisers should have foreseen to provide for these difficulties, which are not matters of yesterday, but have been apparent since the advent of the Mackay Commission and the failure to apply its recommendations. These aspects of the position were discussed in the debate which followed the reading of Mr. Priestley's paper, during which the eminent London capitalist, who presided, explained how railways were financed elsewhere and advised the application of these methods to India. A noteworthy point, said Sir E. Speyer, "is that where railways depend upon a Government, their development is slow, because there is always red tape sticking out of somebody's pocket," a feature with which we are very familiar in the East and which was strikingly illustrated in the variations in policy narrated in Mr. Priestley's paper. Other points beyond dispute are that indigenous capital cannot be relied upon as there are dozens of small branch projects inviting its co-operation in vain, that the Indian exchequer in most prosperous years could not ear-mark more than a few millions sterling and that if railway developments are not to be entirely suspended British investors must be persuaded to come to our assistance. They want better terms and guarantees than those hitherto proffered; also assurances that the decentralisation ideals of the Government are not to lead up to the political situation recently limned by the vivacious Under-Secretary of State, and when all these facts have been duly digested and appreciated at the India Office, we may hope for the amendments promised by Lord Crewe to Messrs. Ralli and the forty other London merchants who recently expostulated with him on a subject of superlative interest to the future of the East.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION.

"THE Panama-Pacific International Exposition" that is to celebrate, in San Francisco, the opening of the Panama Canal, promises to be one of the great shows of modern days. Some weeks ago, at a banquet in the rebuilt Pacific city, the guests of the Exposition committee represented thirty-four nations. Each Consul or Consul-General was escorted to table by a Director of the Exposition, making a distinguished and interesting assemblage. Such a spirit of enthusiasm reigned as promised unprecedented success to the Exposition of 1915. Mr. F. J. Skiff, Director-in-chief of foreign and domestic exhibits, was so jubilant that he declared he felt as if he had spent the evening in "the Lodge-room of the world"; amid the flowers that decorated banquet room and table he was sure he could see the star of destiny, a golden star of opportunity for every one present, moving towards them. This was the tone that permeated the speakers, so that when President Charles C. Moore informed the Consular corps that the United States stood behind the Exposition, and that it was time the nations began to pick out their building sites, there was a hearty cheer when a wire arrived announcing that Guatemala had declared her intention to take part. Washington decreed, said the President, that "first come, first served" was to be the rule and had already sent out formal invitations to all the Governments of the world to send exhibits to San Francisco. From Great Britain, on whose empire the sun never sets, to little Salvador, from Russia to Brazil, from Spain to Uruguay, the roll-call went, "a veritable drum-beat of the nations."

So bent on doing honour to the nations were the hosts that the orchestra had a programme arranged of a full series of national anthems. President Moore impressed on his international guests that the Exposition would be a great occasion, not because it would be the last word in American Expositions, or that it would be held in San Francisco, but because of the great event it is born to celebrate. The Panama Canal means much to the world but most of all to the Pacific Coast and San Francisco has felt the responsibility it lays on her as the metropolis of that coast. The people of San Francisco are acting as trustees for the American people and are also conscious of a pardonable pride in the resurrection of their city. They cordially invite the world to come and see what has been achieved in so short a time since earthquake and fire laid it low. There were many other speakers who struck notes of high expectation and recalled the conquest and settlement of America and the dawn of the "energetic civilisation" that distinguishes her among the nations. One orator referred to Columbus "that son of Italy, adopted son of Spain," who realised that the isthmus of Panama was an insuperable barrier to the sailor. Three centuries later Ferdinand de Lesseps, more learned in geography than Columbus, saw a way to create two waterways, one towards the rising sun, across the isthmus of Suez and another towards the setting sun, through Panama. One waterway has been made, the other approaches completion. The date of the Exposition that is to signalise the opening of the latest work of engineering skill is fixed for the 20th of February 1915.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

AS will have been seen from the entries published in yesterday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* the Harwood League, this year, has failed to attract the usual eight entries, and but for the formation of a new military combination, the R. A. T. A. team from Colaba and the resuscitation of the Hornets, the list would have been still shorter. But this much may be said, that six good teams will produce better class sport than a mixture of good, bad and indifferent combinations in a tournament of eight, and we believe sportsmen will accept that view. At the same time, the indications are that the game is waning in popularity, among players, in Bombay, and if the conditions of the last two or three seasons are maintained during the next three the chances are that the Harwood League will suffer most seriously. We believe one of the causes of the decline to be too much reliance on the imported player. In other words, junior football in the city is neglected. It ought to be possible to arrange a school competition each year on the lines of the Harwood League, and if this could be done, we feel sure that its influence on the game would soon be felt. The Junior Rovers tournament is all very well in itself; but it is a "knock-out" affair, and usually when a team succumbs in one of the earlier rounds, its members lock up their gear until the next season. We recognize that playing grounds are a difficulty, but there should be some way of surmounting it. At any rate it certainly is worth trying.

BOMBAY JAILS.

THE annual Administration Report for 1911 on jails and prisons in the Bombay Presidency, by Lieut.-Colonel J ackson, I.M. S., Inspector-General, as usual includes the carefully compiled statements and statistics for which such documents are mainly noted. The author however, is, not satisfied with the limitations of mere figures, and proceeds to express certain opinions which, coming as they do from an officer of much experience, merit consideration. He criticises with much effect the practice of inflicting sentences of imprisonment on children, and appends a list of twenty-eight cases in which the convicts were boys and girls between the ages of eight and fifteen. We dare say, in India, the average boy of fifteen knows well when he is, seriously breaking the law, and unless the circumstances are unusual we see no reason why he should not be dealt with under the Act which he offends, that is if while in jail he is kept separate from the hardened criminal. There are certain cases, however, in which we are in entire agreement with Colonel Jackson. For example, a boy of eight was sentenced to four days' simple imprisonment : another, nine years old to ten days, and other lads of ten and eleven were sentenced variously up to a month. In all these cases theft was the offence charged, but in some other quotations by Colonel Jackson, youngsters of twelve, thirteen and fourteen were imprisoned for "bad livelihood" and begging. It will be realized that magistrates called upon to deal with children, found guilty of offences, have many problems to solve, but it certainly seems ridiculous that a child of eight, or even ten, should be introduced into the contaminated atmosphere of a prison to serve a short sentence of imprisonment.

THE TOLL OF THE AIR.

SEVERAL fatalities have occurred to aviators during the past few weeks, and in no fewer than three cases of disaster, passengers have been killed. Each succeeding accident will suggest questions as to the possibility of aviation ever becoming a commercial success, for passengers will certainly ask for a guarantee that the lowest minimum of danger will be incurred in journeys they undertake. Of course, there will always be found people who are prepared to incur even grave risk to satisfy a craving for novel excitement, but such will never be sufficient numerically to make aviation pay. The passengers who have been killed, hitherto, have been people who went up "just for the fun of the thing" and they have been paid, dearly. For military purposes aviation has already been proved of great utility, and it is a pity that the extraordinary risk attaching to it cannot be reduced. Some day, perhaps, it may be overcome—as so many difficulties have been overcome by science—but at the moment that day certainly appears to be a long way off. It is probable therefore that, for many years to come, aviation will be restricted to military and scientific purposes,—and sport.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "India" with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden at 2 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

MR. WOOD, Senior Member of the Railway Board, has, after enquiring into the recent railway smash on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, returned to Simla and will submit his report to Government.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK.

"The Chief Scout" on Loafers.

NON-UNIONIST'S ACTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MAY 27

THE Federal Government have selected a governor for the Commonwealth Bank and the choice has fallen on Mr. D. C. D. Miller, chief metropolitan inspector in Sydney of the Bank of New South Wales. Mr. Miller in Melbourne this week had a long interview with Mr. Fisher, the Premier. Considerable difficulty was experienced by Mr. Fisher in securing a banking officer of sufficient rank to take this position. One of the initial obstacles was the salary which he was prepared to offer. The amount proposed was £3,000 a year, and bankers of the first class were unwilling to accept it because it was not accompanied by a pension. The policy of the Government is not to grant pensions. Besides this no pension is provided for in the Act. The next consideration was to make the salary sufficient to compensate for the lack of a pension. The Government even then found it not easy to secure a suitable man for the post and £4,000 a year was decided upon.

Mr. Miller under the Act he will hold office for seven years on good behaviour and be eligible for reappointment. The salary is understood to be the second highest paid in banking circles in Australia the highest being that of Mr. Russell French, manager of the institution which Mr. Miller is leaving. It is nearly double that of the Prime Minister and £500 more than that of the Chief Justice of Australia, hitherto the Commonwealth's highest paid official. Mr. Miller had a salary of between £1,000 and £2,000 in the Bank of New South Wales, but he had pension and insurance rights which he will have to forfeit by leaving the bank's service. Mr. Fisher stated that he was satisfied that the appointment was a very good one. He had had several interviews with Mr. Miller.

Speaking of his negotiations among bankers Mr. Fisher said he had communicated with the managers of banking institutions and notified them that the position was vacant, and that he would be pleased to hear from them. There had been no "original offer" of the position in the real sense of the term. In the first instance he had taken £3,000 a year as a basis, but he would have accepted applications at £4,000 a year.

Like most Australians who have secured distinction and high positions, Mr. Denison Samuel King Miller has worked his way up from humble beginnings. He was born at Fairymeadow, near Wollongong, on March 8, 1860, and is of Scottish parentage. His father was a school teacher. He entered the Deniliquin service branch of the Bank of New South Wales in 1876, and in 1882 was transferred to head-quarters, where he worked his way through most of the departments. He managed the issue of special notes in the crisis in 1893 as assistant accountant, and two years later he became accountant. In 1900 Mr. Miller was promoted to be confidential assistant to the general manager, and two years ago he took control of Sydney suburban branches.

An immense task now lies before Mr. Miller. The head-quarters of the bank will be in Melbourne until the Federal city is built at Yass-Canberra, and the engagement of a few picked men, and the opening of an office in the commercial section of the city will be the first operations. The capital of the new institution is to be £1,000,000 to be raised by debentures or bonds. It is unlikely that the money will be obtained until the institution is ready to begin business with the public. Branches will of course, be opened as soon as possible in all the State capitals, and the bank will then have to wait for business. It is understood to be the governor's intention to proceed at an early date with the savings banks provisions of the Act. Mr. Fisher's proposal for co-operation with the states remains unaccepted. The scheme is still open for reconsideration, but Victoria and Queensland have definitely rejected it, and no suggestion of acceptance has come from the other States. Where branches of the bank are not opened in the country, post offices will be used for savings banks, and possibly as agents for general banking business.

SIR ROBERT POWELL ON "LOAFERS."

Sir Robert Baden Powell now in Sydney, severely condemns "loafers," and he includes in this category people of leisure who frivol away their lives, equally with the tramp who refuses to work. "We see a clean and smart-looking young fellow driving in a motor car," he observes. "The brilliant color of his socks is only equalled by the shine on his rather long and slimy hair. These are the most striking points about him. He is to be met in hundreds driving about the country, a healthy fellow who does little else than loll like a lady behind a steering wheel. Such men don't get half so much pleasure out of life as they might if they only knew. Whether men belong to the idle rich the idle middle, or the idle poor, it does not make much difference. They have no special regard for anybody else's point of view but their own. As to their country's good being dependent on them in any kind of way, it never enters their heads. That is surely someone else's job, they will tell you, and yet there is urgent need for their services for their country." The general went on to talk of the "racing loafer," for whom the sport of horse-racing is simply a means of killing time and avoiding boredom. "Such a man," he remarked, "might with advantage read and digest Lord Selborne's words—The rich man who spends his life in mere enjoyment is morally not superior to the tramp." "There may be observed a fair proportion of ladies evidently in the same line of business," continued the Chief Scout. "It is intended as a gentle hint—because I do not like to appear ungallant—that what I am saying here about men applies very largely also to the other sex. The waste of our human material, of bodies and souls of women as well as men, in the slums of our cities is appalling, but it is almost equally prevalent in another way, though we do not as yet realise it, among our women as well as among our men of the better classes. There is a fearfully large percentage of loafers amongst them."

The general discussed "women loafers," and criticised the teaching of French and piano-playing in schools. "During the investment of Mafeking," he said, "one incident gave me particular pleasure. That was when a shell slammed itself into one of the thirteen pianos in the girls' school at the convent. What is the good in this life of painfully acquiring a certain facility in fingering a piano? It does not help you to play a harp in the next. Overr civilisation, with its taxes and State insurance, induces moral as well as physical flabbiness, which tends to make a people into a nation of lookers-on, and history tells us that when this stage is reached the end of that nation is not far off. England has already begun to suffer minor defeats, both in the world of scientific invention, of commerce, and of sport through the one fault of not being adequately prepared in not being properly awake."

UNION SECRETARY AND NON-UNIONIST.

Judgment was delivered by Judge Box on Friday in Melbourne in connection with an action brought by Wm. Bond against Joseph Morris, of Thomas-street, Port Melbourne, union secretary. The plaintiff, a wharf labourer, claimed £1 16s. 9d. for the loss of wages owing to the action of the defendant in having wrongfully and maliciously procured his dismissal from a contract of service. The defendant is the secretary of the Port Phillip Stevedores' Association, and also secretary of the Water-side Workers' Federation of Australia, which body includes the Wharf Labourers' Union. His Honour found on the evidence that the defendant entertained no animus against the plaintiff, but that he "advised" his discharge in the interests of and for the benefit of his union and to save Neville, on whose behalf the plaintiff was engaged, from the consequences of a breach of his contract with the union to the effect that no one, not a member of his union, would be allowed to work or continue at work if there were a member of the union available to do such work. It had been suggested that the defendant offered his advice to Kernick, who engaged the plaintiff for Neville, with a view to forcing the plaintiff to pay back his dues to the union. His Honour did not think that that was made out. The defendant's answer was insufficient. Should it be held to be a good excuse for such an interference the effect would be thought, be that it would be justifiable for an officer of a union to interfere to terminate the employment of any non-union labourer at any time, and as often as such officer chose to do so merely in the interest of his union. He could, indeed, prevent a non-union man from obtaining any employment where union men were working. Advice, or suggestion, coming from any ordinary person was one thing, but when it was tendered by the secretary of a union it stood upon a wholly different footing. He was unable to see why a desire to save Neville from the consequences of a breach of his contract with the federation could be any justification for the defendant's interference between the plaintiff's contract. Judgment was given for plaintiff for £1 16s. 9d., with costs to be taxed.

MINISTER OF DEFENCE IN ADELAIDE.

The Minister of Defence (Senator Pearce) who arrived in Adelaide on Sunday informed a reporter that the object of his visit was to inspect Port Lincoln harbor, which the Federal Government proposed to make a torpedo-destroyer and submarine base in accordance with the recommendations of Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson, the first section of whose scheme the Government were endeavoring to carry out. In that, which set down the programme for the first seven years, Admiral Henderson indicated a number of primary fleet bases and torpedo and submarine bases, which he recommended should be prepared and developed. When questioned about the new military regulations Senator Pearce said that while they might give a "bit of a wrench" to some old units, officers, and men—namely the national corps—apart from the regret at the severing of personal associations they would recognise that the alteration was absolutely necessary in view of the great expansion that would take place under the new scheme. As the change was perfectly in accord with the ideas of one of the greatest British generals (Lord Kitchener) and England's greatest living military-organiser, there would be few who would cavil either at their soundness or desirability. Lord Kitchener's scheme was based on the territorial system, and the whole country was mapped into battalion areas, and it was obvious that there must be persons of various sections of the British nation as well as Australian natives in the different battalions. "Unless, therefore, you are going to depart from the vital principle of territorial organisation it is impossible to continue these regiments as national regiments," said the Minister. "They will, however, so far as their officers and personnel are concerned be absorbed by the new organisation." When questioned about conscientious objections to military training for their sons, which some parents have, Senator Pearce replied. "In regard to the cadet movement we are having the usual teething troubles, but generally speaking it is going along well. I think people generally recognise it as a necessity and are more and more becoming loyal to its principle. Conscientious opposition is no new thing in regard to progressive legislation. Strange as it may seem, many parents objected to the compulsory education legislation when it came in, because they believed they could teach their children better themselves. They objected to interference in a matter they considered themselves the best judges of. Public opinion to-day, however, would laugh at such scruples, because everybody recognises the value of the compulsory clauses. Without compulsory training you simply get back to the old volunteer movement, which was tried for many years, and found absolutely ineffective."

THE EMPTY NORTH AND WHITE SETTLEMENT.

As the result of a fortnight's stay in the Northern Territory the Minister of External Affairs (Mr. Thomas) is quite satisfied that this practically uninhabited part of the Commonwealth can be successfully settled by white labor. Mr. Thomas reached Melbourne by the express from Sydney yesterday, and he said that so far from having modified his views regarding the possibilities of the Northern Territory he had come back with even greater confidence in its future. He realised, however, that it was a big problem, and that they could not rush it. He had very definite views about that. It would not be as easy, for instance, to persuade people to go to the Territory as to attract them to the southern parts of the continent. It should be remembered that the efforts of a hundred years had not brought Australia a very great population. There was, however, not the slightest necessity, in his opinion, to import Asiatics. Although he did not think aborigines should be compelled to work, he saw enough to convince him that if they were well treated they would work satisfactorily. The health of the people in that part of the country visited by the parliamentary party was excellent. As a matter of fact, he had never seen healthier women and children than at Pine Creek. This place was 700ft. above sea level, and consequently much better situated than Darwin. Developmental work, continued Mr. Thomas, was considerably handicapped by the fact that the Territory had to depend upon an irregular steamship service to bring the required material from the south. With a view to overcoming this difficulty he had instructed the local officers to send in requisitions for a large supply of materials of all kinds to the extent of £20,000 or £30,000, so that they could be kept in stock. They would then get on with work much better.

A.

[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

TRANSPORT MEN'S STRIKE.

THE HOME SECRETARY AND STRIKE-BREAKING.

Opposition Will Move a Vote of Censure.

GENERAL PROTESTS BY OTHER EMPLOYERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 10.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Bonar Law gave notice that the Opposition would move a vote of censure in connection with Mr. McKenna's recent statement that it was not the duty of the Government to assist employers in acts like the importation of strike-breakers.

Mr. Asquith promised the earliest possible day for the discussion thereof.

The Shipping Federation and other bodies of employers, have telegraphed to Mr. Asquith protesting against Mr. McKenna's statement.

PURFLEET WORKERS PROTECTED.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Two hundred Birmingham policemen have arrived at Purfleet, Tilbury, to protect workers.

RETURN OF THE MINISTERS.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill disembarked from the Admiralty yacht, "Enchantress," at Portsmouth, and arrived in London this morning.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

Concessions to Mrs. Pankhurst and the Lawrences.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Mr. McKenna announced in the House of Commons to-day that Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence would receive the treatment of first division offenders on assurances of their good behaviour in prison.

THE KHEDIVE.

Starts This Week to Visit King George.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 10.

The Khedive will leave on Wednesday *en route* for Windsor to visit King George.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Mysterious "Sight-Seeing" Mission to Europe.

TOKYO, JUNE 9

The ex-Premier, Marqus Katsura and a former Minister, Baron Goto, will start on the 6th of July on visits to St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris, London, and, possibly, America. The official explanation is that they are making a sight-seeing tour, but this is not believed by the Press which considers that the visits constitute an important diplomatic mission.

The journal *Asahi* says that the object is to settle relations with Russia. The British Alliance no longer meets the needs of the two nations, and it is doubtful whether Japan can attain the goal of her foreign policy thereby.

The *Jiji* hopes that the visit to London will be utilised to dispel the doubts as to the benefit of the Alliance.

PRESIDENCY ELECTION.

Mr. Roosevelt on Election Officials' Methods.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The National Committee, which organises the Republican Convention, has hitherto decided every contested delegation in favour of President Taft, as Mr. Roosevelt's supporters declare, regardless of the merits of the case.

Mr. Taft is thus given 72 additional delegates and Mr. Roosevelt none. It is expected that this process will be continued throughout.

Mr. Roosevelt has issued a statement, regretting that there is no federal law governing the National Convention nominations. Election officials have repeatedly been sent to prison for actions in no way worse than the Committee's procedure.

FRENCH NAVAL DISASTER.

King George Telegraphs his Sympathy.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

King George has telegraphed to President Fallieres his deep grief at the "Vendemiaire" disaster, and his profound sympathy with the French Navy and the families of the victims.

Mr. Churchill has telegraphed to M. Delcasse in similar terms.

"THE ONLY GUARANTEE."

Military Development in Australia.

SYDNEY, JUNE 10.

Lord Denman, the Governor-General, opening the Commonwealth Small Arms Factory at Lithgow, to-day, emphasised the point that strength was the only guarantee against agression.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10.

In consequence of a telegram from the United States Minister at Havana, reporting a Negro agitation against foreigners, two warships have been ordered to Havana.

MR. STEAD'S FORTUNE.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Mr. W. T. Stead left £13,000 sterling.

THE TSAR'S CLEMENCY.

Pardon Granted to Miss Malecka.

EXPELLED FROM RUSSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Tsar has pardoned Miss Malecka.

WARSAW, JUNE 10.

Miss Malecka, whose sentence has been commuted to expulsion from Russia for life, was to-day conveyed to the frontier under police escort.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Battle that Lasted through a whole Day.

ROME, JUNE 9.

General Caneva reports that the battle at Zanzur on the coast, ten miles west of Tripoli, lasted the whole day on Saturday. The Italian losses were 31 killed and 263 wounded.

The captured trenches were full of dead. The enemy's killed alone are estimated at one thousand while the number of wounded is enormous.

TOLL OF THE AIR.

Passenger Killed while the Aviator Escapes.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

An aviator, named Kimoerling and a passenger, have been killed by a fall, from three hundred feet, at Mourmelon.

The aviator, Dubreuil, fell two hundred feet at Rheims, and was seriously injured. A passenger, travelling with him, was killed.

KING OF MONTENEGRO.

VIENNA, JUNE 9.

At a banquet last night, the Emperor Francis Joseph proposed the toast of the King of Montenegro in the most cordial terms, hoping that the visit would tighten the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

AUSTRALIAN RAINFALL.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Bountiful rains have fallen in the pastoral and farming districts in Queensland and New South Wales, while Broken Hill has enjoyed a rainfall described as "glorious."

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

PARIS, JUNE 10.

In the Singles final for the World's Hard Court Lawn Tennis Championship, played here yesterday, Froitzheim (Germany) beat Kreuzer (Germany) 6—2, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

THE BENGAL ELECTORATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, JUNE 10.

It was understood that the Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu and Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, would have had the privilege of personally laying their suggestions regarding the expansion of the electoral regulations before the Executive Council, but as it was subsequently found that such a procedure would create a precedent which might hereafter be found embarrassing, they were given an opportunity of having a further interview with the members of the Executive Council individually in order that a further and fuller explanation of the needs of the middle-class for increased representation may be advanced.

These meetings, which lasted fully two hours, with the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon and Sir William Duke, took place at the residence of the latter, last Thursday, and Messrs. Basu and Banerjea were assured that their suggestions would receive a careful and sympathetic consideration.

It is understood that if necessary both will proceed to Simla, to press their views with the Government of India.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

A commission presided over by Mr. Monahan, Divisional Commissioner, is sitting at Pabna, Eastern Bengal, to enquire into the charge of alleged bribery against Nishikanta Bose, late Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Pabna Jail. The prosecution examined several constables, District Magistrates and two Police Superintendents.

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

Commerce to-day comments on the extremely strong position of Bengal coal. It denies that collieries are heavily overstocked with coal and states that probably they have not, to-day, more than a week's consumption in hand. Fuel from the lower fields is fetching Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 6 a ton, and Jherria of the same quality is all sold and unobtainable.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

To-day. the Hon. Mr. J. G. Apear, the Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu and Mr. Banerjea will meet His Excellency in connection with the amendment of the Calcutta Corporation Act.

THE AGRICULTURAL ADVISER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

Since the abolition of the appointment of Inspector-General of Agriculture as a separate appointment, the Director of the Pusa Institute has been appointed ex-officio Agricultural Adviser to the Imperial Government, and the Secretary of State has fixed his salary at Rs. 1,750 per mensem.

BANK OF BURMA.

How the Liabilities will be Disposed of.

LIST FILED IN COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 10.

In the Chief Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Robinson in the matter of Mr. M. A. J. Noble versus the Bank of Burma (in liquidation) counsel on behalf of Mr. Holdsworth, the provisional official liquidator, said in compliance with the court's orders a list had been filed of the list of claims received by the liquidator. Of creditors, there were a few claims as to which disputes might arise; claims by employees may be compromised in most cases.

The Court fixed the 5th of September as the date by which claims should be submitted and the 11th of November for the adjudication of disputed ones.

As to the liquidator's costs, notice will be served on the various counsel in the case, and the subject will be considered on the 24th instant which is the date fixed for the next hearing.

The liquidator was further directed to submit a petition by the 24th instant setting forth the various matters on which he wanted counsel's instructions, such as safe custody of the bank's property in Fraser Road, and the dismissal of the late manager whose services are no longer required.

THE KIDNAPPING SCARE.

Pathan's Errand of Mercy Misunderstood.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 10.

With regard to the kidnapping scare which prevails in Lahore it seems there was a dispute about the custody of a Mahomadan boy. While a Pathan servant was taking the boy from one house to another some people who suspected foul play suddenly raised a hue and cry, and the Pathan and another man were assaulted and taken to the thana. A very large crowd gathered and spread the report that Pathan kidnappers from the frontier had come to the city.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 10.

Before Mr. W. S. Marshall, to-day, Jevarathana Moodelli, till lately assistant cashier in the Madras branch of Messrs. Ralli Bros., was charged with criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, forgery, falsification of accounts. etc., in respect of money paid to the Customs as duty on goods imported by the firm. The accused was in charge of the rough cash book in which alleged fraudulent entries have been detected. The vouchers and counterfoils, in which these amounts were entered for the purpose of receiving the Agent's sanction to draw amounts, were also maintained by the accused and all the alleged fraudulent entries are in the accused's writing. The case is proceeding.

POSTS—TELEGRAPHS UNION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

In connection with the scheme for the proposed amalgamation of Post and Telegraphs in the Bombay and Central Circles, the following appointments have been made.—Mr. G. P. Roy, Traffic Managar Nagpur; Mr. M. A. Thomson, Bombay; Mr. J. M. Coode, Superintending Engineer; Mr. M. N. Crawford in charge of Ajmere Engineering District; Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Nagpur Engineering District; Mr. J. D. Macrea, Bombay Engineering District, and Mr. R. Elrington, Ahmedabad District; Mr. Lees has been posted as Director of Telegraphs, Madras Circle.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10

Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, returned to Viceregal Lodge from Mashobra this morning.

Their Excellencies will attend the Black Hearts ball to-night.

Major the Hon. W. Cadogan, and Capt the Hon. A Annesley left Viceregal Lodge this morning.

Capt. W. Keighley, of the Governor-General's Body Guard, left Viceregal Lodge this morning.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 10.

T. E. Sir George and Lady Clarke are due to arrive at Ganeshkhind by motor-car from Mahableshwar this evening at six.

The Hon. Mr. Chaubal arrived this morning and Sir Richard and Lady Lamb on Saturday. With the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill to-morrow the Government will have assembled here for the season.

THE BURMA RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON JUNE 10.

The breaches on the Saigaing-Along branch of the railway have been repaired and through running was resumed yesterday.

CENTRAL BANK PROJECT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The Government of India have not reopened the question of the establishment of a Central Bank which was discussed in 1901, and has been kept in abeyance since.

THE Governor-in-Council has appointed Mr. O. Allen Harker, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

Monsoon Sets in on the Malabar Coast.

MORE FAVOURABLE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The monsoon caused rough seas and general heavy rains on the Malabar Coast, local rain in Bombay, and the Deccan. Duststorms and thunderstorms occurred over north-east Central India, giving nearly general rainfall in the Punjab and half of Central India with the adjacent districts of the United Provinces. Rainfall has been fairly general in Orissa, Bengal, South Assam, Lower Bengal and local in Bihar, Nagpur, and Upper Burma.

The principal amounts were Victoria Point 3 inches, Tavoy one inch; Diamond Island two inches; Cox's Bazar an inch and a half; Calcutta one inch; Cuttack, two inches; Mangalore, an inch and a half; Calicut, six inches, and Cochin and Trivandrum, four inches.

Temperature is low in the track from Assam to the Punjab, but still high in the Deccan. Conditions are unsettled in the northern half of the Bay.

Forecast: A few thunderstorms in Gujarat and Rajputana, otherwise a continuation of the present conditions.

There are indications of monsoon conditions in the Hills, and the "chota barsat" set in this morning.

HOW WILL THE RAIN DISTRIBUTE.?

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The following are the main points in the Meteorological Department monsoon forecast for the current year:—

(1) It appears likely that the monsoon rainfall, which is already overdue on the Konkan Coast, will be materially later than usual in establishing itself over the country.

(2) The rainfall of the first half of the monsoon period is likely to be less abundant and less steady than usual, particularly in North-West India.

(2) There appears no reason to anticipate that the total monsoon rainfall of India, as a whole, will be in large excess or large defect.

(4) An unusual amount of irregularity in the distribution of the rainfall appears likely.

LAHORE, JUNE 10.

There have been violent thunderstorms in Lahore for the last two nights, and the weather is almost monsoonish to-day.

POONA, JUNE 10.

The weather continues close and sultry during the daytime, but cool at night.

The absence of rain is very much felt.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received by the Port Office, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, June 10:—

Monsoon set in on Malabar Coast; there are indications of possible formation of storm off Malabar.

Our Bhownagar correspondent wrote on Sunday:—

A terrible duststorm sprang up at 3 p.m. at Wadhwan last evening, lasting for three hours. The clouds of dust were so thick that the railway signals could not be seen by engine-drivers until they got close up. Clouds have appeared since this morning, the sky assuming a threatening aspect."

FATAL STORM IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

A severe storm burst over Calcutta yesterday at about 12-45 in the afternoon with fatal results and loss to property. At Goabagan a two-storeyed corrugated structure of bamboo and mud-plaster collapsed killing two persons, two horses, one cow and a calf besides injuring one man and two carriages. The building was utilised for stabling horses, carriages and cows.

At Tollygunge an electric tram wire snapped. A carriage was driving by at the time and both its ponies came in contact with the end of the live wire and were electrocuted.

AT COLOMBO.

There was another heavy storm of rain in Colombo last night, says the "Times of Ceylon" of June 5 and the downpour continued until about ten o'clock this morning. The rainfall registered in the Fort for the 24 hours ending 9-30 a. m. to-day was 2·82 inches while 3 37 inches were recorded at the Observatory. Rain has been general throughout the Island and at Galle as much as 6'53 inches were recorded for the twenty-four hours, while at Ratnapura the fall registered 5·24 inches. Kurunegala and Kalutara have also been experiencing heavy rains. As a result of yesterday's storm the bridge over the Kaluganga at Ratnapura is under water and is impassable for traffic.

Steamers arriving in port to-day report squally weather between Minicoy, and Colombo. The French steamer "Caledonien," which arrived from Marseilles at noon to-day, and the N. Y. K. "Kamo Maru," which also arrived at noon from Europe, reports strong monsoon from Minicoy. From Socotra to Minicoy a light, northerly wind is being experienced. Steamers arriving from the Far East report a very strong monsoon from Penang to here.

In consequence of the present state of the weather most steamers have found it impossible to steam up to time. The German mail steamer from Australia put into harbour at about 6 p.m. yesterday, although her schedule time wes 8 a.m. To-day the homeward P. and O. mail steamer "China" arrived at 1 p.m. although expected at 6 a.m.

Nuwara Eliya, June 5.

Strong monsoon conditions have prevailed since yesterday. It has been raining in torrents with a high wind.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th June, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad and Kotah and drier at Jaipur. Night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen slightly but is still generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Konkan and moderately clouded in south Konkan. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur has had 0·34 and Bijapur 0·54. Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has fallen slightly but is still in excess; night temperature is also above normal in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—An area of low pressure has appeared off the Malabar Coast and seas have become rough there; rainfall has in consequence increased considerably in Malabar but has been withdrawn from the south Konkan. Local rain associated with thunder or dust-storms has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan, the United Provinces and the Punjab. An area of low pressure is shown also over lower Sind and Cutch and high winds prevail on the Kathiawar Coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and the south Konkan and a few thunder-showers in Mysore and the southern half of the Deccan. A few dust or thunder-storms are possible in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The King at Aldershot.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 9.

After the Navy came the turn of the army, and the King spent a long week-end at Aldershot from the 15th. As in the case of the Fleet at Weymouth ceremonial was relegated to a back seat, and His Majesty saw only practical work in the field. There were no set field days—and the programme included only the ordinary training work in progress at this time of year: one of the best tests of the value of the instruction imparted and the efficiency of all ranks. In one respect a more extended programme had been intended, but was modified at the last moment. Interesting though it would have been to have seen the newly formed Flying Corps acting in combination with cavalry, it was perhaps premature to start them off on a tactical scheme within a few days of their official appearance in their new Royal title. Their contribution to the programme of events was, therefore, restricted to a few flights, which the King watched with interest and doubtless compared with the performances of the sailor men at Weymouth—to the disadvantage of neither service, it is certain, but with a strong feeling and realization of the possibilities that lie before the air-men of both services, and the important role they will play by sea and by land in the warfare of the future.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The First Sea Lord has left for a tour of inspection in the Mediterranean, thereby carrying into practice the principle he laid down at the Shipwrights' dinner a few days ago, that it was not his intention, nor did he consider it his duty to interfere in Departmental details, with which Departmental Heads were better qualified to deal, but to devote his time and energies to the ever varying problems of general administration and organization on the correct solution of which depended the value of the whole Department to the nation. This entails, if it is to be properly done, a first-hand knowledge of local conditions which can only be gained by personal inspection and communication on the spot with local authorities. As I mentioned a fortnight ago though redistribution of the fleet may strengthen the position temporarily, it cannot be relied on to an unlimited extent to meet all eventualities. The first outcome of the shifting of the base of the Mediterranean Fleet from Malta to Gibraltar had been that the adequacy of the existing garrisons in the Mediterranean has been questioned. The naval change has without doubt largely altered the military situation, on the appreciation of which the strengths of the present garrisons were fixed, and it is well that Mr. Winston Churchill will take the opportunity of hearing the matter discussed on the spot, whilst his presence cannot fail to be an advantage to the general officers responsible for the military arrangements. It is, as a rule, only in these personal interviews, that even the highest placed general officers get an insight into the political situation as it appears to His Majesty's Government, whose representatives are to say the least chary of repressing on paper in black and white the factors that govern the political situation, and thereby dictate the military necessities. It is a noticeable fact that in nearly all foreign armies, senior officers are better informed of the why's and the wherefore's that from a political stand-point dominate the military situation than is the case with us, and they get their information officially, and not from sources open to all. Excessive garrisons are wasteful, insufficient a source of weakness in the chain of communications and a direct invitation to attack, especially if in one of those vital points on a sea-route, a coaling station. It is to be hoped that the question will be duly threshed out and a satisfactory decision be the outcome, but it must be borne in mind that any increase that may appear to be necessary should only be adopted as a temporary measure, until the Navy can again take up its role in the Mediterranean, no additions to fortifications or garrisons can fill the bill.

A HAPPY AUGURY.

All that they can be expected to effect would be the prolongation of the time during which the results of the fleet action or actions can be awaited, and for that time to deny the facilities of the port to the enemy. A portion, but a small portion only of the duty that falls to the fleet now—the passive can never take the place of the active, the stationary of the mobile, in warfare, and any reorganization or redistribution, that makes for such an end except as a temporary expedient, is to be deprecated. It is, therefore, satisfactory to have the clear and unmistakably plainly-worded assurance of the First Lord of the Admiralty, that not only is the situation appreciated at its full importance, but also that steps are being taken to make good the deficiency elsewhere caused by the immobilization of practically all our battleships in home waters. The ready response of New Zealand to the request of the Admiralty to the transfer of the ship provided by and named after the colony to serve with the Home Fleet is a happy augury for the future arrangements as outlined by Mr. Churchill, putting as it does itself into a practical form the feeling that found expression in all our colonies in response to the First Lord's speech at the Shipwrights' dinner.

COMPETITION.

There is no disposition to shirk the burden, which is being laid on England to maintain at effective strength the fleet in the storm centre, but so far as can be seen it is a burden, which will go on increasing year by year, and in order that it may be adequately borne, it will be necessary, that the younger members should be prepared to assist by taking up the outlying fleet duties of the Empire, which lie nearest to their own waters, and in which their interests predominate. Each year sees the difficulties, chiefly in matters of detail, gradually disappearing, or being smoothed over. The dream of the past is rapidly materializing, and it may yet happen, that what is by some referred to as the disastrous competition in Dreadnoughts may prove the preservation of the unity of the Empire, the common danger having forged the common bond. In the meantime the supplementary naval estimates will be awaited with interest. Though the general scheme is known, still there are considerable possibilities in varying the details whatever may be prevented, it is consoling to know that some six and a half millions are at once available, out of savings, and whatever their views may be on the general question of the withholding of this sum from the sinking fund the greater number of both parties will be glad that the windfall should go in this particular form of National Insurance and not be used in an attempt to popularize that other much debated and far from popular Insurance scheme, which comes into being six weeks hence.

THE COMING TOURNAMENT.

The 33rd Royal Naval and Military Tournament opened yesterday at Olympia, and will continue daily till 8th June. The programme this year is fully equal to those of previous year, which have made the show ever increasingly popular. The historical episode chosen this year is the call to arms in 1588 to resist the Spanish Armada, and is well staged and should catch on, as there is plenty of life and movement, in addition to the attractions of the old dress and setting. The Artillery drive by "F" battery is sure to be a popular feature. It is a fine performance, but certainly not better, if as good, as the Battery drive last cold weather in Bombay: which was hard to equal, and still more difficult to beat.

Those of your military readers, who have not yet faced General Berahardi's book "Germany and the next war" in the original will be interested to hear that a translation into English will shortly be published. It is well worth reading, if only for its almost brutal candour. So candid, indeed, is the author that he has incurred not a little dislike in high quarters in Berlin for his outspoken divergence from the official euphemisms, that drape "legitimate aspirations." As five editions have already been sold out, it is obvious that a fairly extended circle of readers have found General Berahardi's views interesting.

THE OPIUM SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

Peking messages continue to indicate that the opium situation is growing worse daily, and in spite of Sir John Jordan's earnest remonstrance the Peking Government has failed to compell the provincial authorities to pass certificated opium into the interior. The Government of India, it is believed, are inclined to continue the sales as their suspension is regarded as unsound on political and commercial grounds. The situation, however, is receiving the closest attention of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and some definite decision will be reached before long.

News received from Peking indicated that the British representations to the Chinese Government on the subject of disabilities imposed upon the Indian opium trade have proved unavailing, the central Chinese authorties being unable to influence the provincial ones to respect the Convention. The question now is, as to what is to be done in this connection. It may be pointed out, (1) the Government of India is unable to make any change in the number of chests to be sold, without first giving three months' notice; (2) the interests of forward sellers as well as of holders of certified opium have to be considered; (3) interference with the sales of certified opium would hit both the Government of India's revenue and the revenues of various Indian chiefs.

MUSIC IN BOMBAY.

Formation of a Choral Society.

Lovers of music in Bombay will welcome the news that a Choral Society has been formed in the city and that practices will begin in a hall at the Elphinstone College (kindly lent by Mr. A. L. Covernton) next week.

The preliminary meeting was held last Tuesday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., presiding over a fair attendance. Mr. Orr was able to announce that Mr. Edward Behr had undertaken to act as Honorary Director, and that during the monsoon months would come specially from Poona when necessary He was very keen and enthusiastic on the subject and, Mr. Orr said, will give his services for sheer love of art. Mr. Behr would be glad to receive suggestions from members regarding the character of works to be performed. The Society would begin with a certain strength of 45 members.

Regarding finance, Mr. Orr said that the experience gained in the performance of the Jubilee Cantata showed that the Society ought not to hope to finance itself by public recitals. A membership fee would be necessary.

It was afterwards decided that this should be fixed at Rs. 10 per annum, the same as that paid by members of the Bombay Philharmonic Society.

It was finally resolved, on the proposition of Mr. Waite, seconded by Mr. Dunn, that those present at the meeting should form themselves into a society called the Bombay Choral Society, for the following purposes: (1) To consider the feasibility of financing the Society on an annual subscription not exceeding Rs. 10 and should this be found feasible, (2) to issue a circular inviting European ladies and gentlemen to join, and (3) to arrange with Mr. Behr as to what piece should first be performed, and when and where the first practice should be held.

Mr. A. F. Halliwell has consented to act as Honorary Secretary.

We understand that it is hoped that at least one performance may be given before the end of the rains, although in the absence of an orchestra a recital is scarcely possible. There is no reason, however, why a miscellaneous concert should not be given, with small part songs as the leading feature.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

The final forecast of the wheat crop of the North West Frontier Province for the year 1911-12:—

Season.—The rainfall in July, August and September was deficient and below the average throughout the Province except in Hazara. The winter rains, however, commenced early and opportune, and well distributed rains in October and November facilitated considerable sowings of wheat especially on unirrigated lands, and the season was therefore somewhat more favourable than last year. The rain in December was average, and was followed by good and general rain in January, which improved the condition of the standing crops and permitted further sowings in certain unirrigated tracts. General rain in February and March, though below the average, except in Hazara and Peshawar, proved beneficial, while copious and well distributed rains fell in April assisting the crop to maturity. In Ismail Khan cold winds in March 1912 affected the outturn to some extent.

Yield.—The total yield is estimated at 280,020 tons or 521 lbs. per acre, as compared with 266,038 tons, or 577 lbs. per acre, in the previous year, and 235,201 tons or 523 lbs. per acre, in 1909-10. It is 5·3 per cent. better than last year and 11·8 per cent. above the quinquennial average. The yield this year is above the average in Hazara and Kurram, but is normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated lands in the other districts and the Tochi Agency.

Prices.—The price of wheat in Peshawar ranged between Rs. 2-10-8 and Rs. 4 per maund as compared with Rs. 2-13-8 and Rs. 3-10-2 in the previous year. In Dera Ismail Khan it sold at Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4 per maund against Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 3-1-11 in the preceoding year. Prices were generally easy up till July 1911, but thereafter, owing to scanty rains in July to September they ruled somewhat high throughout the Province. On 30th April 1912 wheat was selling at Rs. 4 per maund in the Peshawar District and at Rs. 3-12-8 per maund in Dera Ismail Khan.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Reminiscences of Early Years.

HOW THE ROVERS BEGAN.

It is understood that Mr. F. Hogan, after a long and close association with the development of Association football in Bombay during the last nineteen years, is about to retire from the post of Joint Honorary Secretary of the Western India Football Association, which he was largely instrumental in founding last year. We are glad to believe, however, that his connection with football will not entirely cease, although business claims prevent him from devoting to it so much time as he has done hitherto.

The following reminiscences of the early and later days of Bombay football are compiled from material which has been kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. Hogan.

Competitive football in Bombay commenced twenty-two years ago, when the now defunct but famous Rovers' Club was founded. It was the outcome of a movement initiated by several enthusiastic spirits, of whom several are still surviving and two or three even take a more or less active part in football management. Principal among these were Mr. Charles Brown, Mr. J. T. Boyd, who was then the proprietor of Boyd's Ice Factory, Mr. W. J Nichol, Mr. D. J. Harvey, Mr. G. W. Claridge, and Mr. A. R. Sharp, and the club was formed at a meeting held, as many subsequent ones were, at the rooms of the Carlton Club in Apollo Street, and on the 12th of July, 1890. Mr. J. T. Boyd was the first president, and Mr. Charles Brown the first captain.

Matches were then as always played on the Cooperage. The Rovers seemed to have been a pretty successful team, for in his first report, covering the period from the formation of the club to the following December, the then Honorary Secretary wrote: "Ten first-class matches have been played, of which one (the first match against the Y. M. C. A.) was lost, two were drawn, and seven won." In those days the accommodation for players and spectators was necessarily restricted, in fact practically non-existent, and very early in its life we find the club considering the purchase of a tent, which apparently it could not afford. It was then proposed that the entrance fees of existing members should be raised in order to provide the needed funds, but as the Honorary Secretary wrote, "Your committee were, however, of opinion that a tent, although a desideratum, would be too expensive an outlay, and would moreover prove a veritable white elephant, as it would be difficult to house, and it would also be exposed to the ravages of white ants." Accordingly, spectators continued to be more or less content with sitting out on chairs, without protection, whether the weather was fine or no, while the president—the principal founders took it in turns to be president during the first few seasons,—had the privilege of entertaining their friends with cake and wine, as well as other more homely refreshment.

The Rovers' Tournament was started, very soon after the inception of the club, in fact in the following December. The first competition attracted eleven entries, including a number of military teams, and it was won by the Worcestershire Regiment. Two teams, however, were unable to come to Bombay, and thus nine only took part in the tournament. The winning team received medals and badges, provided with money subscribed by the members. In the following year, seven teams entered and six played. This time the members put their hands a little deeper into their pockets and purchased a silver cup. The club was so much pleased with this cup, which was obtained for them from Home by the late Mr. W. E. Green, that they resolved "That the cup be photographed, and that each member be supplied with a copy." This trophy also was annexed by the Worcestershire Regiment, while the Rovers themselves, one notes, were knocked out by the second team of the 20th Lancashire Fusiliers, or, as they were otherwise known, the "Minden Rovers." The Club, however, had a successful season, defeating the K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, the Royal Engineers (twice), the Royal Artillery, Aden, and the Durham Light Infantry, and drawing with the Royal Artillery, Colaba. In 1893 the team did scarcely so well, winning six matches, losing nine and drawing four. One notices in the list of goal scorers that season, the names of C. Brown, A. R. Sharp, G. Walton, H. Watson and P. Lovatt, (who is now in Calcutta). The secretary remarks on the season's general results: "The play during the season has been of a much higher class than hitherto seen on the Cooperage; the small number of wins I consider due to the great advantage the military teams have over us in training and playing so much together; on the other hand the Rovers never having the same team out twice." Military superiority is thus an old text for disappointed officers.

FUNDS IMPROVE.

The next season, the same in which Mr. Frank Hogan joined the club, was the first which ended with a credit balance. So far at the close of each year, the members of the committee had subscribed amongst themselves the amount of the deficit. From this time onward their financial troubles were practically over, and they began to accumulate a substantial fund in reserve. This, however, was severely diminished ten years later, when in 1903, the failure, of Messrs Wm. Watson and Co., occurred. The funds of the club were then reduced from Rs. 1,243 to Rs. 331. This was particularly unfortunate as the club had intended to erect a pavilion on the Cooperage, sanction having been granted by the Public Works Department. This work consequently had to be indefinitely postponed, and, as our readers hardly require telling, has never yet been done.

One has skipped a good many years in the history of the Rovers Club, but space does not permit of a detailed account of each season, and a few of the more interesting incidents, which have been recorded, must suffice. The season, 1894-5, was that in which the Royal Scots, a team who will be long remembered in Bombay for their brilliant football first took part in the tournament. They also took part in an interesting fixture which was described in the minutes of the club as follows: "Your committee were asked to undertake the arrangements for a match for the championship of India between the Royal Scots and the Highland Light Infantry. The match was played off in March, and as an exhibition. was the finest ever seen in Bombay, and was witnessed by one of the largest crowds ever seen on the Cooperage. H. E. Lord Sandhurst honoured the match with his patronage and presence, and presented the Royal Scots, who won the game by three goals to one, with a silver cup, presented by the Rovers' Club to winners." In the following year Mr. Hogan became Secretary, after having served one year as Assisant Secretary. Mr. Angus Brown, the Hony. Secretary, on getting married, found that he could devote less time to the business of the club, and he and Mr. Hogan were now joint secretaries. At the same time Mr. Brown's services both as a player and an officer were acknowledged by a small presentation.

What exciting times are shrouded in the following reference one knows not, but evidently something severe had happened to mar the ordinary serenity of the Rovers' proceedings. "The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr.——and request him to pay the damages in the bottle-breaking episode; failing payment his name to be struck off the books." Passing to more tranquil subjects one finds in 1900 that temporarily the club was in narrow straits, for at a committee meeting held at the Apollo Bunder Restaurant, the secretary stated that the funds of the club had come to an end. However Rs. 110 were subscribed in the room, with which the club was enabled to continue and at the end of the year there was a balance in hand. And so the club which has done so much in developing football in Bombay, went on until, in May of last year, having fulfilled its purpose, it handed over its work to a younger and more vigorous organisation.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The Harwood League was started in 1901, on the suggestion of a popular officer, whose name it has taken, Lieutenant-Colonel Harwood, R.A.M.C., wh

held an appointment at Colaba. The League was established for the encouragement of local football, and it was carefully provided that the competitors must be Bombay clubs, and also must be European. Mr. Justice Russell became pesident, Colonel Harwood taking a vice-presidency, while the first secretary was Mr. Colin Ross. Funds were subscribed with which to purchase a cup, and during the first season six teams competed. These were the Cheshire Regiment, then stationed in Bombay, the Royal Artillery, Colaba, the Bombay Gymkhana, a Naval team, the Rovers and the Government Telegraphs. The League was won by the Cheshire Regiment, and it is a striking fact that this competition, limited as it is to Bombay clubs, should have been won in each year by a military team, either by the Artillery or the British Infantry regiment stationed at Colaba.

All matches were played on the Cooperage, but the clubs were somewhat handicapped at the commencement by the rules, which were then in force. Each club was expected in turn, according to a home and home match arrangement, to mark out the ground and to provide ball, goal-posts, flags and a referee. The result was that frequently the ground was incorrectly marked, while very often the commencement of a game was delayed, because no referee could be found. The difficulty on such occasions was usually solved by asking one of the spectators to act, and all kinds of people officiated at various times, some of whom knew something about the rules, while others did not. The results were various, but rarely satisfactory. On every day but Saturday, attendance at the matches was free, but on Saturday there was a "gate," the gate consisting of a rope held by two chokras and stretched across a corner of the ground, which was supposed to be the entrance.

ARRANGEMENTS REORGANISED.

It was not until 1904, that anything was done to remedy this state of affairs. At that time, Mr. Hogan was honorary secretary and he pointed out vigorously the need for improvement. A meeting was held in June, at which new rules were passed, providing that the League officials should take over the preparation of the ground and make arrangements for referee, charging the clubs in return a small subscription. That year seven teams entered for the League, and the committee provided gold and silver medals, the former being won by the Cheshire Regiment "A." team, and the latter by the same battalion's "B" team. In the same year the first charity match which the League had organised was played on behalf of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund. It was a fancy dress match and realised Rs. 930. Military and civilian teams were opposed to each other, the soldiers being bandaged up as hospital patients. There were 22 civilians, eleven of whom dribbbled the ball while the others passed in Rugby fashion. As the referee, dressed as a Metropolitan policeman, refused to give anything against the twenty-two, they scored a countless number of goals.

In 1905, the Cheshires left Bombay, their place being taken by the Yorkshire Light Infantry, while the Parel Gymkhana and a team called the Colaba Guild came into existence, the Colaba eleven being partly military and partly civilian. The following year another new organisation, the City Club, joined the League, while the Royal Scots replaced the Yorkshires. In both these seasons there were eight clubs engaged in the League, and the competitors have remained at about that number ever since until this season.

It is interesting to recall that when the League's first matches were played the spectators had no shelter whatever. Then some "jaoli" was put up in the hope that it would keep off the rain, but with a strong wind it would flap up, and let in just as much water as ever. Something more substantial had to be erected, and when once it had been put up, it soon worked a transformation in the League's financial position. The League was then in debt to the tune of about Rs. 600, but when about five years ago the iron shelter was put up it at once began to pay its way. The debt was soon wiped off and when last year it was decided to hand over the management of the League to the Western India Football Association, it had a sum of Rs. 2,000 in hand.

It is gratifying to know that this question of accommodation has again been raised, and at the annual meeting of the W. I. F. A. at Green's Hotel at 7-15 to-morrow evening, this will be discussed. It is once more proposed to erect a pavilion, and plans of several structures of the portable kind have been obtained from Home.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

CURRENCY OFFICE vs. G. I. P. RY. STORES.

Played on the Oval on June 8th, and won by the Currency Office by three runs on the first Innings.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES.—Shivram, c Mistry, b Elavia, 15; Shanrao, c Bapuji, b N. M. Mistry, 6; Suebkez E. b Elavia, 7; Suebkez H. b Mistry, 11; P. Mohomed, c Kumana, b Mistry, 0; P. Pereira, c Santock, b Mistry 2; R. Kelker, c Mowdawala, b Mistry, 1; R. Mowforth, c Rage, b Elavia, 0; P. Yeshwant P. b Elavia 0; P. D'Souza, b Elavia, 2; J. Bulsara, not out 2; Extras 12; total 61.

CURRENCY OFFICE.—B. B. Shelwat, c Shivram, b Pereira, 11; S. V. Rege, run out, 0; S. M. Santock, c E. Suebker, b Pereira 5; N. M. Mistry, b Pereira, 0; J. C. Elavia, b Shivram, 28; K. E. Kumana, b Bulsara, 4; A. Mowdawala, retired 5; B. B. Kerawala, c Bulsara, b Shivram, 0; G. A. Dalvi, b Pereira, 6; C. R. Turner, not out, 0; J. M. Mistry, b Shivram, 0; extras, 5; total 64.

R. I. M. vs. COX & CO.

Played on Sunday.

COX & Co.—Driver, b Turbett, 7; Udyar, b Osborne-Smith, 9; Braganza, b Turbett, 8; Threlfall, c Osborne-Smith, b Turbett, 2; Thomas, b Osborne-Smith, 7; Doherty, b Turbett, 3; Sharman, b Osborne-Smith, 0; Masters, b Osborne-Smith, 5; Banker, b Osborne-Smith, 0; Pires, b Osborne-Smith, 0; Barsee wala, not out, 2; extras, 6; total 49.

R. I. M. OFFICERS.—Milne-Henderson, c Braganza, b Driver, 0; Sharvell, b Braganza, 0; Turbett, b Driver, 2; Osborne-Smith, b Driver, 19; Vibart, c Barsee wala, b Braganza, 26; Collins, c Doherty, b Driver, 4; Lane, b Braganza, 0; Wood, c and b Driver, 23; Drake, b Driver, 23; Robertson, b Driver, 28; Greenlees, not out, 3; extras 17; total 145.

HONGKONG BANK vs. GAS CO.

BANK.—D'Souza, c Woodford, b Paisley, 2; Greaves, b Pagel, 9; Columbine, b Pagel, 0; Pestonjee, b Paisley, 10; Pirojsha, b Pagel, 7; Jehangir, b Pagel, 4; D'Silva, c Edwards, b Pitale, 3; Nowrojee, b Pagel, 4; Pareira, not out, 3; Gunpatrao, run out, 0; Nasserwanjee, b Pagel, 0; extras 5; total 47.

BOMBAY GAS Co.—Peters, b D'Souza, 0; Benkar, b D'Souza, 1; Woodford, b Nowrojee, 3; Edwards, b D'Souza, 4; Thonker, c Pestonjee, b D'Souza, 56; Pitale, b D'Souza, 0; Paisley, b D'Souza, 11; Pagel, b D'Souza, 2; Kale, c D'Souza, 10; Keshrinath, b Greaves, 0; Dayanand, not out, 7; Extras 3; total 97.

R. I. M. OFFICERS vs. MR. HORNE'S XI.

Played on Sunday.

MR HORNE'S X I.—Wasker, c and b Turbett, 18; Wilson, b Turbett, 2; Lynch, c Vibart, b Turbett, 7; Pitt, b Osborne-Smith, 0; Fanneken, c Osborne-Smith, 1; Horne, c Collins, b Turbett, 1; Strand, c Sharvell, b Greenlees, 32; Knox, c and b Greenlees, 4; Jones, c Henderson, b Turbett, 4; Hykoop, c and b Turbett, 2; Newby, not out, 0; extras, 15; total 86.

R. I. M. OFFICERS.—Engr. Sharvell, c Wilson, b Pitt 1; Engr. Wood, l b-w, b Pitt, 6; Lieut. Vibart, b Pitt 30; Sub.-Lieut Osborne-Smith, b Pitt, 0; Engr. Drake, b Pitt, 0; Lieut. Turbett, run out, 1; Engr. Collins, b. Pitt, 20; Sub.-Lieut., Milne Henderson, c Wasker, b, Pitt, 4; Engr. Robertson, l-b-w, b Wasker, 5; Engr. Greenlees, c sub. b Hykoop, 10; Sub.-Lieut. Gray not out, 5; Extras, 18; total 100.

FIXTURE LISTS.

PARSI YOUNG CRICKETERS, POONA.

15th „ Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya.
22nd „ Poona Native Institution.
23rd „ Islam Cricket Club (Poona).
25th „ Deccan College.
29th „ Poona High School.
30th „ Fergusson College.
3rd July European Gymkhana (Ahmednagar).
4th „ „ „ „
7th „ Mahomedan Cricket Club (Bombay).
13th „ College of Engineering.
14th „ College of Agriculture.
20th „ New English School.
21st „ College of Engineering (Return).
27th „ Military Accounts C. C.
28th „ Fergusson College (Return).
2nd Aug. } European Gymkhana (Poona).
3rd „ }
4th „ Deccan College (Return).
10th „ European Gymkhana (Bombay).
11th „ P. J. Hindu Gymkhana (Bombay).
23rd „ } European Gymkhana Ahmednagar
24th „ } (Return).
25th „ Bombay Young Cricketers.
8th Sept. Deccan Gymkhana.
14th „ Pathare Prabhu C. C. (Bombay).
17th „ Gond Saraswat C. C. (Bombay).
29th „ Empire Cricket Club (Bombay).
25th Dec. Arya Bandhu Cricket Club (Bombay).

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROFESSIONAL INSOLVENTS' METHODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Saturday last, you published a note on "Professional Insolvents," for which the public ought to be thankful. I remember a head clerk of the Official Assignee telling me a few years ago that at least 80 per cent. of the insolvencies in Bombay were fraudulent, barefacedly defiance of the creditors. Nor do matters seem to improve. To take advantage of the Insolvency Act is a matter of complaisance and easy walk over, ever successfully defying the creditors. A man earning, in a certain department, Rs. 450 per month, as mentioned in his schedule, easily got through the Insolvency ceremony without being so much as asked why he should not pay every month a part, however small, of his certain income. Nor was the debt a considerable one. Another man drawing Rs. 150 as his pension, earning Rs. 100 from an employment, and his daughters earning about Rs. 100 gets through the easy and superficial ceremony, triumphantly jeering at his creditors. A man hires premises on Rs. 75 per month. They are full of furniture, which either disappears or remains as belonging (quite suddenly) to somebody else till "the benefit" is got. The facilities given to the insolvents by the Insolvency Act are not only many but are so great that there is as much encouragement inspired as discouragement to creditors. This has gone to such an extent that lawyers, when they give honest advice to their clients inclined to file opposition to the insolvency of their fraudulent debtors, tell them the utter futility of it. Besides, the fact is there, as observed every day as it were, opposition made at the cost of time and good money after bad hardly ever succeeds.

Either the Insolvency Act or its administration, or both, I respectfully submit, require reconsideration. So long as the original object of the law is served—relief of real misfortune coming suddenly or unavoidably once in a way—there cannot be any objection. But too much indulgence conduces to habitual recklessness, and, in the long run, to moral depravity.

In favour of the insolvents it is said that their creditors try to squeeze money out of them. If that were so it could at once be found out easily if there were facilities given to the creditors. Besides, if there was no money or property concealed by the insolvent his creditors would not be so foolish as to waste their money in offering opposition.

When the Insolvency Act was being revised it was expected that some relief would be given to helpless creditors. None seems to be given, and the reckless* incur debts with the ultimate certainty of washing them off by the easy ceremonial of the Insolvency Court. Such people would run into debt all the same if they earned Rs. 100 or Rs. 1,000 a month. An insolvent pensioner told me this plainly: When in service he drew Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 and was in debt, and is in debt at the same time as he is drawing pension. He has got an easy mind and when pressed by his creditors will pay a visit to the Insolvency Court!

You are pleased to speak of "the number of Government and quasi-Government servants who have recourse to the Act." There are two reasons for the increase in the number: (1) People put faith in the honesty and good character of Government and quasi-Government servants, and therefore give credit to them; and (2) the great ease and facility with which they get permission of their superiors "to take the benefit of the Act." Formerly, insolvents used to be asked to resign Government posts, and it was very difficult to have the Government orders set at naught or relaxed in granting such permission to any man in the service. Then, again, the pensioners feel themselves quite comfortable and easy at mind in incurring debts, because their pension cannot be attached by the creditors.

The most healthy public lesson to be taught is that everybody must live according to and within his means. It is easy to improve this bad condition of things—this reckless borrowing with the intention of not repaying the debt. Let the administration of the Insolvency Act be strict, let the insolvents be made to pay their debts even partly and by small instalments, and let them be punished for the least scent of fraud or any colourable transactions, or any reckless trading or speculation; and you may be sure, Sir, that the number of insolvencies in Bombay will be reduced by quite 50 or 60 per cent. in a year or two. Many people may remember the treatment dealt out by Mr. Justice Anstey during the Share Mania times with its instantaneous effect. There was a regular stampede of insolvents from the High Court withdrawing their schedules and paying their creditors, more or less. If such action be revived, reckless people will think twice before incurring debts, and the public moral tone in this respect will improve,—Yours etc.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

June 10.

AFFAIRS IN GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused of late several articles in your paper relating to the troubles in Goa, but none of them has interested me so much as the one that appears in your issue of yesterday's date, headed "Affairs in Goa—Trouble with the Local Press." As the last para of this article contains some references to me and my paper "O Popular," you will permit me to place before your readers the correct facts of the case.

I must begin by stating that it is absolutely untrue that "I escaped arrest by a hasty flight to Madras in the disguise of a Hindu merchant." There was no necessity, at all for me to escape or to resort to any disguise. No warrant of arrest was ever issued against me, nor is there any likelihood of this being done. I left Goa quite openly about a fortnight back and proceeded to Belgaum, where I have been all the time since.

Nor is it correct to say that the present suspension of guarantees is due in part to the unfriendly attitude of a portion of the Goan press. Surely the Governor, Mr. Couceiro da Costa, could control the press without resorting to such a sweeping measure as the proclamation of martial law throughout the whole of Goa, a measure which has simply resulted in a state of anarchy and despotism! My paper, for instance, "O Popular," was ordered by His Excellency to be suspended a day before the proclamation of martial law.

The last para of your article remarks that my paper, the "O Popular" has been suspended "owing to its disrespectful attitude towards the Government." May I respectfully ask, what authority you have for this assertion? I never took up any hostile attitude towards the Government. All that I was clamouring for during four months was that, in order to restore peace and tranquility in the country, it was absolutely necessary that the present Governor should be changed to make room for another more competent than he, to deal with the gravity of the situation in Goa. This was enough, however, to enrage His Excellency and drive him to successive acts of violence and despotism. Not content with a summary order for the suspension of my paper, His Excellency thought fit to surround my press with armed troops, to attempt to destroy the movables therein and to seize my papers and documents and so forth.

An account of the whole situation will shortly be before the public in the shape of a pamphlet which I am writing, and in which I hope to expose the suicidal policy of His Excellency's measures and to justify the attitude that I have always been taking in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

JOSE IGNACIO F. de LOYOLA,
Editor of "O Popular."

Belgaum, June 7.

[An official statement on the subject, issued by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Goa, says:—

"The publication of the newspaper the "Popular" has only been suspended for having misrepresented that the Government has no confidence in the garrison of India. This was the reason why the "Popular" was suspended. The reason why the officers of the garrison showed their sympathies with the Government is already known to the public. It is utterly false that the director of the "Popular" was ordered to be sent to prison or that the Government thought of taking such steps.

"Only the supplement issued, after the order for the suspension of the newspaper, was legally ordered to be seized; and the director was called upon to appear before the Administrator of the District to have him warned that he could not on any pretext continue to publish it. The rest is nothing but a ridiculous show, the departure of the director of the "Popular" to British territory, being a ruse to show that he is a victim and to gain importance, which he has not. The Government did not even care to have the press censured, nor is there any prosecution or vigilance. Everything in Velhas-Conquistas is quiet and business is going on as usual."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Re-opening after the Long Vacation.

THE vicinity of the High Court presented a busy appearance yesterday when business was resumed after the long vacation. The break just concluded is described as the "Summer Vacation." and his Majesty's Judges usually return to harness when the monsoon season is providing us with rain, and relief thereby from the intolerable heat of the hot weather. This year, however, it is not so for their Lordships have returned to a city in which "the heat and the burden of the day" is the only thing its citizens have left to them.

This was very apparent in the court precincts: more complaints were heard regarding the weather than of bad business and bad times, and the gentlemen of the long robe were keener on the cool shade of the court-rooms, than the bustle and excitement of places less favoured.

As previously annonced in the "Bombay Gazette" the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, was abent, being on leave, and for him Sir Narayen Chandavakar officiates. An Indian has now officiated as Chief Justice in the High Court of each of the three great Presidencies.

Yesterday, Mr. Justice Chandavakar sat with Mr. Justice Batchelor on an Appellate Bench. Courts on the original side were presided over by Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Macleod.

C. I. D. MAN'S FORTUNE.

Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the suit brought by Sikandar Khan against Banu Begum, widow of the late Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali of the C. I. D., of Bombay, and another, to recover the share belonging to his deceased wife under an agreement.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Mirza for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that an agreement had been entered into between the parties at a time when the first defendant had sued to recover twelve lacs of rupees from her husband's estate, under which the present plaintiff's wife was entitled to a share. The defendants obtained a decree but had paid nothing.

The defence was that the agreement was obtained through coercion and fraud, and that the plaintiff had not carried out her part of the agreement. She further stated that so far from receiving the money, she had to pay Rs. 20,000 to her attorneys.

After recording the evidence his lordship referred the suit to the Commissioner to take accounts.

A MAHARAJ WIDOW'S PORTION.

A consent decree was passed by Mr. Justice Davar in a suit brought by Shriman Goswami Shri Chandraprabhavati Vabuji Maharaj, a widow, against Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Gordhanlalji Maharaj and others.

The case has been previously reported.

The plaintiff sued to have a consent decree, made in December 1904 in respect of the estate of the late Girdharilji Maharaj, set aside on the ground that she was a minor at the date of the decree and of misrepresentation and fraud. The defence was a denial of the allegations.

On the case being called his lordship suggested that a settlement might be reached by the parties, and after some discussion they came to terms whereby the decree of 1904 was held valid and binding, with the variation that instead of an allowance of Rs. 500 per month, the first defendant should pay the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 per month. The first defendant was to pay all the costs of the plaintiff in the suit including the costs of the commission etc. The first defendants' attorney was to have the costs taxed in the first instance, and in case of dispute, the matter was to be referred to his lordship. Clause 29 of the original consent decree was struck out and the following substituted: "The plaintiff to be at liberty to reside anywhere she liked and go on any tour she liked, but that all the time, she shall behave with a decorum suitable to the position of a Maharaj's family."

The first defendant was ordered to pay three-fourths of the costs of the remaining defendants in the suit.

AN ARBITRATION DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Davar also heard an application made on behalf of the defendant for an order to set aside the umpire's award in the suit of Haji Ahmed Kasham against Issaji Tajbhoy.

In the suit, the plaintiff claimed about seven lacs of rupees on a mortgage and steamer accounts. The suit was referred to the arbitration of Mr. P. C. Sethna and Mr. D. R. Shroff and the Commissioner Mr. K. F. Mody was appointed umpire.

Mr. Mody after hearing the parties, (the defendant retiring from a certain stage), passed a decree for about seven lacs of rupees.

The defendant now applied to have the award set aside on the ground that the umpire had contravened one of the provisions of the consent order inasmuch as he admitted into evidence the adjusted account brought in by the plaintiff.

In course of the argument it transpired that the plaintiff held a mortgage of properties valued at about Rs. 4,93,000 and the defendant contended that only about three lacs and a half of rupees were due.

At the suggestion of his lordship, the matter was adjourned to enable the parties to come to a settlement.

HEDJAZ STEAMER COMPANY.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod, the acting Advocate-General, Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., applied for an order to wind up the Bombay and Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Ld., on behalf of Tricumji Jeewandass and others.

The application was opposed by Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer.

The petition by the applicants stated that the company, which was started in 1906 and purchased from Essaji Tajbhoy and Company, was now in insolvent circumstances and unable to pay its debts; that the assets of the company were mortgaged to different creditors, that no general meeting of the shareholders had been convened since March, 1911; that no balance sheet of the company had been made out and filed with the Registrar since February, 1911, and that, according to the last balance-sheet of the company, the total loss made by the company up to the 30th June, 1910, amounted to Rs. 7,61,426; that since that date the company had made further losses and the total loss now amounted to about Rs. 9,69,000.

The petition further stated that the directors of the company were not fit to be left in charge of the affairs of the company, and the interests of some of them were in direct conflict with those of the company, and the moneys of the company were wasted in unnecessary litigation.

They, therefore, prayed for a winding-up order.

Abdeally Kaderbhoy, in reply, put in an affidavit in which he said that this petition was made at the instigation of A. M. Jeewanji and Company to serve their own objects. It was untrue, he said, that the company was in insolvent circumstances and unable to pay its debts.

After hearing counsel, his lordship ordered the company to be wound up and appointed Mr. Basil Lang to be liquidator.

SUIT AGAINST SOLICITORS.

In the suit of Mr. N. J. Gamadia against Thakurdas and Co., solicitors, Mr. Justice Macleod passed a decree for the plaintiff with all costs in respect of the moneys the solicitors held relating to a press in Hyderabad (Deccan).

THE POLICE COURTS.

Steamer Left Without Proper Crew on Board.

BEFORE Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Abdealli Kadirbhoy, described managing agent of the Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, yesterday appeared to answer the summons issued against him at the instance of Captain J. J. Welch, Harbour Master, for allowing the company's steamer "Shah Ameer" to be anchored within the Port of Bombay without a sufficient number of crew on board to ensure the safety of the ship.

The defence was that on May 20 the petitioning creditor applied to the High Court to adjudicate the defendant's company as insolvents. The charge related to an incident which happened on June 5 and June 6, when the accused's responsibility had ceased either as agent or owner.

The Inspector of Lights appeared to prosecute and said the defendant had accepted the responsibility of supplying food to the master and crew of the vessel when the latter had sought redress before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Counsel for the defendant pointed out that the Counsel who represented his client before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in that matter, distinctly stated that it was only out of charity that it was undertaken to supply food to the starving crew.

The magistrate remarked that the point was, who was responsible as agent or owner on the dates in question? Eventually he adjourned the hearing until this morning suggesting to the prosecution to take legal advice in the matter.

THE JIVANJEE CASE.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad resumed the hearing of the case in which Ebrahim M. Jivanji and Eusufali A. M. Jivanji were charged by Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., with cheating and mis-appropriation of Rs. 754; the amount of rebate on the coal supplied to the Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. William Clarke, representative of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., in Bombay examined said his firm imported and sold Indian coal. He identified a bill submitted by him to A. M. Jivanji and Co.

It was for Rs. 10,859. Originally the bill was made out for Rs. 13,630. The words, "damage allowance 14 1-2 per cent." were written on the bill. That endorsement was in the hand-writing of the witness' clerk. Further evidence was then recorded dealing with the accused's signatures and with documents bearing on the charge.

The inquiry was again adjourned.

SIX WEEKS FOR RS. 5.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Vithal Narayen, a tea-shop keeper, was charged with having dishonestly induced one Tarabai to deliver to him a five-rupee note.

Superintendent Paterson prosecuted. The facts of the case, as elicited by the evidence were that the accused had accompanied the police in order to point out the room in which a "Shimpi" lived. In the course of the search the police knocked at the complainant's door. The complainant and his wife, who were asleep, opened the door and enquired what the police wanted. They then pointed out the room in which the shimpi lived. After the police had left, the accused returned to the room, and told the complainant that the police would harass and worry them unless they paid the Jemadar some money. The complainant offered a rupee, but the accused contemptuously refused it saying that that amount was totally inadequate. The complainant then gave him a five-rupee note. The following day the complainant made a statement to the police. The accused pleaded "not guilty," but, later, begged for mercy.

In recording a conviction the magistrate observed that the accused had committed a very serious offence and as such offences were getting common in Bombay, he sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

RATNAGIRI COMMISSION AGENTS.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira a pleader appeared on behalf of Virgi Mansi, an oil merchant trading at the Mandvie Bazar, for a warrant of arrest against Narain Ganesh and Govind Raghunath. The accused, it was alleged, had opened a commission agency office in Bombay, and had represented to the complainant that they were well to-do traders from Ratnagiri. It was further alleged that they induced him to deliver to them goods worth about Rs. 2,000; that the first accused passed to the complainant a hundi for the amount and that he absconded to Ratnagiri.

The complainant had received a wire from Ratnagiri to the effect that the hundi had been dishonoured and that the accused were not known in Ratnagiri.

The magistrate ordered a bailable warrant to be issued.

STABBING A WOMAN.

Mr. Oliveira also disposed of the case in which Baloo Kasam, a shoemaker, was charged with having on the 8th of Jnne stabbed one Sakee.

Inspector Stenson conducted the prosecution, and said that on the night of the 7th of June Sakee who was a woman living with the accused was found drinking tea in the house of an Arab named Abdulla. The accused knocked her down and stabbed her in three places with a penknife. He then gave himself up to the police.

The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Superintendent Walker appeared before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad and obtained a remand of the case in which Luxmon Govind, a Hindu, is charged with rashly and negligently driving a motor car and causing the death of a Hindu child in Frere road at 6 p.m. on June 9.

The Superintendent said that as a life was lost in the accident, the Public Prosecutor must appear to conduct the prosecution.

Inspector Finan next charged the accused with driving a motor-car without a license.

The Magistrate asked whose car it was.

Mr. Finan said it belonged to Mr. Cresswell.

The Magistrate: Do you not charge him with allowing the car to be driven by a man holding no license?

Inspector Finan replied that it was a private car and not a public conveyance. However, that matter was under consideration.

The Magistrate fined Luxmon Rs. 25 or ten days' simple imprisonment.

THE CORONER'S ENQUIRY.

Mr. Latty, Deputy Coroner, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Suni, a Hindu child of three, who was run over and killed by a motor car, on Sunday, at 6 p. m., in Frere Road.

The evidence of the mother of the deceased was recorded. She deposed to having seen her child in the road. Before the witness could catch her a motor car which was going very fast, knocked her down. She was killed on the spot. The driver was afterwards brought near the witness. He smelt of liquor and refused to take the body to the hospital.

Homi Cooper, a Parsi student, and other witnesses corroborated the evidence of the mother. All the witnesses said that the driver (Luxman Govind) was drunk at the time and refused to take the child to the hospital in the car.

The jury recorded a verdict of death from fracture of the vault and base of the skull due to the child having been knocked down and run over by a motor car driven by Luxmon Govind and that the latter had committed an offence cognizable under the Indian Penal Code.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

In the Railway Administration Report just issued there is a short reference to the Indo-Ceylon connection line. It is said, in regard to the suggestion of the South Indian Railway, that a line of rails along Adam's Reef should ultimately displace the ferry service, that "in view of the heavy capital which would be incurred it has been decided to make careful enquiries and to ascertain all the advantages and disadvantages that would result from its construction, before proceeding to develop the project." Meanwhile good progress is being made on the various sections leading to the ferry.

It seems probable that considerable extensions of the Darjeeling Railway will take place. Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company have been granted a concession to form a branch company, on rebate terms under the Government Resolution of 1910, for the construction on the 2 ft. gauge of extensions of a total length of 112 miles. These will be from Siliguri to Kissengunge, Siliguri to the Teesta bridge, Darjeeling to Lebong and Ghum to Hum. The longest of these extensions will be that to Kissengunge in the Purneah district, through a tract which should yield a good deal of local traffic. It is stated in the Railway Administration Report that the branch company has not yet been formed.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th May, 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 983,383 maunds and Rs. 99,702 in the earnings.

ODD DERIVATIONS.

The Origin of "Hip, Hip Hurrah."

A very ingenious derivation was given, with assumed gravity, by a Nova Scotian college president, writes F. Blake Crofton in "East and West." Whether he was the inventor of it, I do not know. "Hip" (in the cheering formula "Hip, hip, hurrah!") has been a puzzle to etymologists. The original and proper form of the word (a form used by Carlyle was, according to the learned president, "hep." When Peter the Hermit was rousing Europe to the rescue of the Holy Sepulcher, the fervour of his eloquence overstrained his voice and at times he was forced to abandon speech-making and simply to march through towns and villages. waving the Flag of the Cross and crying Hierosolyma est perdita Jerusalem is lost. At last to husband his vocal powers still further, he was obliged to shorten the phrase to its initial letters H. E. P. and even to make one syllable of these. As the holy man entered a village exclaiming at intervals in his broken voice, Hep hep his formula was invariably followed by the hurrahs of the populace. Thus the sequence of the words Hep or hip hep, heo, hurrah became fixed and has continued ever since.

The narrow intolerance prevailing in those crusading days is shown by the odium that attached itself to the word "miscreant," which at first meant simply an unbeliever. Similarly the kindred word "recreant" (changing one's creed) became an epithet of cowards and traitors.

Most people have heard of the negro preacher who found a deep etymological significance in the word "devil." "It is the worst word in our language, brethren," he said. "Whole, it means the old serpent. Take off a letter, it is evil. Take off another, it is vil (e). Take off another, it is ill. And the last letter is 'ell!"

The strange combination in the phrase to "play Hell and Tommy" has doubtless puzzled many. A London weekly newspapers states that the original expression was "Hal and Tommy." When the many ruthless sentences of Henry VIII. were approved or suggested by his minister Thomas Cromwell, to destroy a thing (says "The Observer") came to be called in slang "to play Hal and Tommy" with it. Another slang expression, "All in my eye and Betty Martin," is said to have originated in the mimicry of a prayer to St. Martinus—"Ora mihi, beate Martine." "In full fig" may be a facetious allusion to the simple costume of our first parents, though the Oxford Dictionary traces it, much less picturesquely, to an old German verb "fegen" (to polish or furbish up) which is the original of our slang term "fake." "Topsy-turvy" is commonly supposed to be a variation of "topside t'other way" or of "topside turfway" but the same iconoclastic Dictionary prefers another derivation—from an obsolete verb terve to throw, torfian in Anglo-Saxon). In these days of comparative impunity the word pandy meaning a punitive stroke on the palm of the hand, is heard less frequently than in the brave days of old. The term is derived from the pedagogic command "Pande manam hold out your hand"—and take what is coming to you "Maudlin" from the Weeping Magdalene (formerly sometimes pronounced maudlen) is an irreverent derivation as is Golgotha, in the old slang sense of a hat, so called because it is the place for a skull. Some readers will remember this use of the word in the stilted substitue suggested for the terse American formula. Get up and get Elevate your golgotha to the summit of your pericranium and permit me to present to your ocular observation that simple piece of mechanism which forms the egress portion of this apartment."

In the colloquial phrase "Everything goes lovely and the goose hangs high," "hangs" has been explained as a variant of "gangs" or of "honks," a word imitative of the well-known cry or call of wild geese in their flight. "Lucifee" a popular name for the Canadian lynx, is a strange corruption from French "loup cervier."

Unless some other origin for the expression be proven, "Let her go, Gallagher!" may possibly have originated in a mimicry of "Vogue la galere!" (Let the vessel glide, or go), for the phrase are similar in meaning and "Gallag-her" closely resembles "galere" in pronunciation. The tavern sign of "The Goat and Compasses" is a parody on the motto "God Encompasses." The name of Kinahan's "L. L. Whisky" has a curious origin. The letters "L. L.," I believe, stand for the initials of "Lord Lieutenant"—a certain ducal viceroy of Ireland having had a weakness for that particular intoxicant. He was the Lord Lieutenant who is said to have knighted a servant in a fit of exhilaration—an incident that is humorously travested in Lever's "Jack Hinton."

A philological humourist has found a very ancient origin for the phrase to "knock the stuffing out" of anybody or anything. When the semi-mythical Semiramis invaded India, she is reported to have "faked up" a number of camels as elephants, in order to conceal the lack of these formidable animal in her army. But the sagacious elephants of the Indians are said to have discovered the importance and to have ripped the padding from the masquerading camels with their tusks, which led to a disastrous stampede. From this sensational catastrophe, "to knock the stuffing out of a person or thing was adopted as a synonym for total rout or discomfiture?

Swift and many minor humourists have made the mock derivation a vehicle for satire. Thus "girl" has been derived from "garrula" (talkative), "woman" from "woe" plus "man," "virgin" from vir (a man) and "gin (a snare)," "chaperon" from chappie, run. There is more vraisemblance than truth in the derivation of "cur" from "curro" (I run).

According to one frivolous writer, the Greek verb "ao" (I blow or breathe) has been ingeniously derived from the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, because breathing is the first and the last symptom of life. And "hyperbole," an extravagance of speech so often inspired by the "flowing bowl," is a hybrid formation from the Greek "hyper" over and the English "bowl"! The same trifler applies the term "bouquet d'Afrique" to a perfume that does not exude from flowers. And he also claims ironically that "gent" is an admirable abbreviation, because a gent is a vulgar fraction of a gentleman.

Some things have been ironically named from their opposites. An ancient grammarian claimed that "bellum" (war) was derived from an adjective meaning "lovely" because war was of all things the least lovely—"bellum quia minime bellum." Justices of the peace who lack wisdom are often called Solons or Solomons. Junius derived the "deuce," in the sense of the devil, from "Deus" (God), but modern philologists differ from him. A "lilywhite" is a low slang term for a negro or a sweep. Certain ignoble insects have won the noble nickname of "Norfolk Howards" from the fact that half a century ago a man, who naturally wished to have some other name than "Bugg," ambitiously selected the name and title of the premier Duke of England, and immortalized himself thereby. Kirks "Lambs" were so called from their cruelty, and several associations have taken the same name to emphasise their unlamblike character. On the same principle the capital of the word is nicknamed "the village."

Other misnomers are due to accident or ignorance. Blindworms, for instance, are not blind but have quick and bright small eyes. As Trench observes, the turkey came from America not from Turkey. Its French name dindon embodies the error that India was its home country. Egypt was not the original habitat of the Gypsies though it gave them their name. Cheese cakes contain no cheese. Dunces are so called after a very clever man. During the Renaissance Duns Scotus, the great Franciscan, was the mainstay of the bigots of the old school, and they quoted him so frequently that they were named Dunsists or Dunces. According to Gibbon, slave comes from an old Bulgarian word (slava) which meant "glory." From this word the Sclaves or Slavonians derive their name, and at one period there were so many Sclavic captives working in German households that a Sclave or Slave became a synonym for anyone performing servile offices.

Few derivatives are queerer than the expletives "odds bobs from God's body 'zouud's' from his wounds odds pitikins," from His pity, "uddsblud" from his blood, and "tare and ounds," from His tears and wounds. Few ladies fancy when they exclaim "Oh dear!" or "Dear me!" that originally these exclamations were evasions of the Italian oaths "O Dio!" and "Dio mio!" Neither do people who swear "by Jingo" or "by the living Jingo" imagine they are swearing by the Deity, whose name in Basque was Jincoa.

It is perhaps needless to say that several of the foregoing specimens of odd derivation are culled, or rather remembered, from Trench.

ARABIAN LITERATURE.

[BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.]

BY the extent of its lexicon and the variety of its grammatical processes, Arabic will always remain the most important group of Semitic languages. Had we naught else but the antique poems of Arabia, anterior to Islamism, so original and inspired, they would suffice to give a high idea of their literary aptitude. At that epoch the Arabs annually held grand reunions which recall to mind the national games of Greece. A great fair was held every year at the little town of Ocadh, three days march from Mecca. It lasted twenty days, and was frequented by the tribes of Hedjaz, Yemen, and Nedjed. The interchange of commerce was no doubt the principal aim. But it was at the same time the occasion for sports and varied amusements, and specially a veritable literary congress. For, if we believe the historians, poetic competitions were not the least among the attractions of those celebrated gatherings. Writing was not then common. Before a numerous audience, facing a tribunal named by acclamation, the poets in turn recited their verses: the recital of a warlike expedition, the fights of two tribes, the exploits of the chase, the delights of love and song, the eulogy of wine bought or stolen from caravans, the portrait of an agile and indefatigable courser, the charms of a well-watered valley whose trees served as a retreat for singing birds. The audience appreciated. The poems judged worthy of supreme honours were written in golden letters on papyrus, or bands of white silk, and hung up in the sacred sanctuary of the Kaaba. Seven of these poems crowned at Ocadh are still extant. They are called 'Moallakat' that is hung. These are not to be compared to the lyrical works of Greece, the Olympians of Pindar for example, which it is said merited a like distinction in the temple of Rhodes and elsewhere. But without attaining to the height of Greek or Latin literary genius, these people of taste, who did not shut themselves up in a narrow exclusivism, claim admiration. Amr-bin-Colthoum, Harith, Lebid, Zoheir, and Antara had real poetic gifts. The lives of these anti-Islamic poets were much chequered. Shanfara, to whom Arabic literature owes one of the strangest of poems (Kasidas), is the type of the Bedouin bandit. Son of a negress, carried away in a razzia, made a slave, his ears boxed by his master's daughter, he absconded vowing vengeance for the insult by the murder of a hundred men of the tribe, and he kept his word. His life is but one long massacre. Restlessly roaming in the desert, pursued by the relatives of his victims, tracked from ravine to ravine, and rock to rock he escaped for long the fury of his enemies, who had, says he himself, drawn lots for, and disputed over the members of his body before his time. After several years of this terrible life, of which he has drown a moving picture, the energetic Bedouin was surprised in a narrow gorge, and massacred. Long poetical pieces are repugnant to Arabic genius. The longest of the seven Moallakat has but 106 verses. These verses are with one rhyme, in two rhymed hemistiches following a scansion of long and of short syllables similar to those of the Greeks and the Latins. These were recited with a melody, now spirited, now alert, grave and majestic, determined by the nature of the metre. A Bedouin on his camel timed the step of his mount to such ghazel or kasideh. This purely poetic period ended with the first half of the VII century at the moment when Islamism obtained its first victories.

MAHOMED DISLIKED THE POETS.

Those of Mecca had treated him very ill. His person was satirized, his doctrines ridiculed. To the cutting attacks of Abdallah-bin-Zibara, of Abu-Sofian, of Amr, son of Al-As, he vainly opposed the replies of another Abdallah of a Hassan, a Kaab, and even the inspired verses of the Koran. To impose silence on the satires recourse was then had to more energetic processes, which his victories permitted him to employ. Then did he become in the mouth of his late detractors, the light giving sword, the chosen of the swords of God. After the capture of Mecca the fairs of Ocadh were suppressed and at the same stroke all poetic bent disappeared. For long years the Koran was and remained the only literature of the adorers of Allah. In the midst of massacres, wars of invasion and civil discords, the Moslem Arabs thought little of the satisfactions of intelligence. At the hour of universal disorder, Europe barely remembered the fall of classic Greece, and the recent wreck of Rome. Alexandria no longer counted, and Bagdad was not yet founded. But with the violent seizing of the Caliphate by the Abbasides from the Ommiades in the middle of the VIII century, there began almost immediately a rapid and brilliant period of literary and artistic development. On the banks of the Tigris, not far from ancient Seleucia, there rose the grand oriental city, the city of peace.

MEDINET-ES-SALAM.

Here the Caliphs, Al Mansour, Harun-er-Rashid and Al Mamoun, introduced the splendours of the Court of Persia, unknown to the Arabs till then, and gave an extraordinary impulse to scientific and literary tastes. University of Bagdad was founded. Six thousand students were able to receive there gratuitous instructions annually as complete as the times admitted of. The Caliphs invited the savants and men of letters, and encouraged by their liberality the translation of Greek books on medicine, astronomy, mathematics, and philosophy. Their envoys were charged with the mission of collecting in Constantinople all the celebrated scientific works. Learned Christians who lived at the Court, secure in the kindness and intelligent tolerance of the Musulman Princes, translated these Greek books into Syriac and Arabic. These versions themselves were rendered into Latin, and it was from these that Western Europe learnt Greek science at first, ere possessing original works and capable Hellenists to interpret them. As to Latin literature, save some rare exceptions like the Natural History of Pliny—it remained then and later, a dead latter for the Arabs. Even the Greeks themselves professed a mediocre esteem for this literature. It is related that the Caliph Almamoun, having applied to the Court of Byzantium to get copies of works which could serve for the instruction of his people, while excusing himself for not having gone in person to the Emperor, owing to cares of State, was given the reply that the barbarian followers of Mahomed had nothing to find in the sciences which were the glory of the Roman name. But few centuries after, Europe did not disdain to send her savants to study at the Arabian Universities of Spain, the traditions of Alexandrian science. In the whole range of the vast regions submitted to the law of the Prophet, from the banks of the Oxus to the borders of the Guddalquivir, from Turkish Bokhara to Moorish Seville every

PERIOD OF THE MIDDLE AGES

saw a host of historians, poets, geographers, grammarians, and savants in all the branches of human knowledge take birth. Those of their innumerable works which the hand of time has respected still constitute a vast and abundant literature. Historians assure us that the royal library of Cairo under the Fatimites was rich in a hundred thousand manuscripts, and that in Spain were to be found many more in the seventy public libraries of Andalusia. In the middle ages a good number of Arabic works on astronomy, medicine, and the natural sciences allied thereto were rendered in Latin, and this is testified to by the large number of Oriental terms yet retained in the scientific vocabulary. But attention was in nowise drawn to the works of history, grammar, rhetoric, geography, religion or the Koran itself. It is because rare Arabists of the XII and XIII centuries like Gondisalvi, Jean de Seville, and the famous Gerard of Cremona, did not yield to that sentiment of curiosity which leads one to seek at least the pleasure of contrast in foreign literatures. The immediately practical—preserving of health and curing of maladies—was what they borrowed. Arabian Philosophy had a brilliant career for over three centuries beginning with Alkendi and ending with Averroes. It was eminently dialectical, derived from Aristotelianism, and divided into two schools principally, the Rationalist and the Mystical. History is what received most careful attention, and the 'History of the Crusades,' in particular is brightly lit up by so distinguished a hand as Boha-Eddin a high functionary of Saladin. The Arab geographers deserve special mention. They were indefatigable travellers who overran a good part of the country they describe. Such was the great Albiruni, one of the first to penetrate the secrets of the vast Indian Peninsula. Such also was the adventurous Ibn-Batuta who passed his life travelling from Morocco to Persia, from Arabia to Ceylon, from Delhi to the Maldives, leaving legitimate spouses scattered in the four corners of the horizon, now chief of a princely embassy, and now a mendicant ever greedy of seeing with his own eyes new countries and their morals. To complete the sketch mention must be made of Firouzabadi the writer of the Qamous or "Ocean," a veritable Thesaurus of the Arabic language, for which he received 5,000 pieces of gold from the hand of Tamerlane.

A RECENT ARBITRATION.

Contribution to Charity: Not a Fine.

MESSRS. MULLA & MULLA, Solicitors, write to us concerning our report of the award made by Mr. F. Olivera in his capacity as arbitrator in the Police case, which was filed against their client, Dr. Dhanjishaw Nusserwanji Bharoocha by Mr. Shapoorji Nusserwanji Gazdar. Before the case was referred to arbitration, write Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, it was first compounded in order to enable the parties to go to arbitration; consequently they object to the use of the word "fine" in a headline to our report. In order to remove any wrong impression we publish the text of the award, as supplied by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla on behalf of their client:—

AWARD.

The only passage in the said letter which to my mind touches the character of Mr. Gazdar is where Dr. Bharucha alleges "but from the second month up to the very end there was a saving of more or less money than the amount fixed, and out of that certain amount was paid to Mr. Gazdar during the course of three years." It can not be denied that an ordinary reader would be left under the impression that Mr. Gazder received certain pecuniary advantage from the dispensary. After reading the above passage, Dr. Bharucha seems of purpose to have abstained from stating that the money was utilised in charity in order to belittle Mr. Gazdar. This is evident from the circumstances under which the letter was written, its tone and the subsequent conduct of Dr. Bharucha. Dr. Bharucha purported to write the said letter with full knowledge of facts and after an examination of the accounts, hence the omission could not have been an oversight. When called upon by Mr. Gazdar's solicitors by their letter of 9th February, 1912, to make amends Dr. Bharucha fails to express any regret and contents himself by trying to explain in the "Parsi" of 13th February "that these sums in pursuance of the agreement between them (i.e. Dr. Minocher and Mr. Gazdar) were bound to have gone to any charity fund (institution) to which Mr. Gazdar has alluded in the "Parsi" of 24th December." To my mind this cannot be considered adequate amends for the impression created in the minds of the readers of the "Parsi," 31st December 1911, and under which they were left till 13th February, 1912. It would have been more becoming of Dr. Bharucha as a gentleman to have expressed regret for the erroneous impression about Mr. Gazdar that was likely to arise by the passage in question. In his not having done so, I feel it my painful duty to mark my sense of disapproval of his conduct by ordering him to pay the sum of Rs. 5 towards charity.

WOMEN IN INDIA.

The following is the text of the article in the "Westminster Gazette" to which we drew attention yesterday:—

To the observant traveller through India it is strikingly evident that the only women to be seen about in public are those of the lowest working classes. In Bombay, it is true, the Parsee women of all ranks are seen to move about freely, but though Asiatics, this small community has, to a very large extent, adopted European customs. The only woman who paid homage to the King-Emperor at the gorgeous masculine gathering of the great Durbar was the Begum of Bhopal—a Princess, a Ruler, a wife, and a mother; she appeared, veiled, to swear fealty to her Sovereign. This is typical of India. No Englishman in India, from the Viceroy downwards, knows anything about the women of India; what they feel—what they think—what they know—what they do; these millions and millions of women! These 150,000,000 wives and mothers are an absolute unknown quantity to their rulers.

Happily for India, her ideal of womanhood is still the good mother and wife. To the Indian man his women-folk are sacred and apart—his mother's word is his law from his first conscious moment to her last; and the wife who has borne him sons is his most cherished possession.

This fierce modesty of the Indian woman, her shrinking from all mankind except the immediate circle of her own family and her chosen husband, seems to be inherent in the breasts of all native woman, whether Hindu, Mohammedan, Parsee, Jewess, Christian, or even among the aboriginal tribes.

It may seem extraordinary, but it is true, that the Government of India has never fully grasped this strong "feminist" feeling among the women of the country; the views, opinions, and wishes of this half of the vast population of the Empire have never been considered for one moment in regard to the provision of medical relief. India is a country that has no Poor Laws, though her labouring classes are the poorest in the world—India possesses no old-age pensions, because family feeling is so strong that aged relatives are seldom left in want—but India does rejoice in a State medical service, which, though primarily and theoretically for the Army, practically gives medical relief to the whole population, who otherwise would be left to the ignorant ministrations of the barber and his wife.

And what has been done for the women by this humane and beneficent Government? Nothing—unless she chooses to be attended by a man, which, as is well known, the large majority of the respectable women of all classes will die rather than do.

Fifty years ago the Government of India might be forgiven for this scandalous neglect, for at that time women doctors practically did not exist; but now, when medical women of the highest attainments and proficiency are available, equally competent as the doctors of the I. M. S. to take positions in sole charge of women's hospitals under the ægis of the State—how can the Government of India shut their eyes to the duty that lies before them?

A service of medical women for women—organised on the lines of the present existing service—under State recognition and control, and beginning on however small a scale, would be one of the greatest boons to India that the British Administration has ever given to that country.

Capitals may come and go—the ruins of those of many an alien dynasty lie amidst the plains of Delhi. Kings may come and go!—Akbar was a wise and just Emperor or ever King George V. sat upon his throne—but the patient, meek, modest Indian woman was ever the same; in pain and suffering she bore her children, in loving ignorance she tended them, through all the centuries she has endured her heavy burdens in gentle uncomplaint.

Now, when Western science and learning can bring to her aid women of the best type and superior qualifications, to help her in her hours of sickness and trouble—to enable her the better to bear and rear strong, healthy, and loyal sons to the State—now, when so-called education is progressing among the women of India themselves, when right guidance and training from the best of her own sex are so essentially necessary—still the Government of India does not hear any call—the women of India are inarticulate; the Government of India cannot see—it is a "veiled woman" who stands suppliant.

E. S.

Lord Curzon, presiding at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, stated that the Government had increased its grant to the Society from 500l. to 12,50l., and the fund for obtaining new buildings now stood at 33,000l.

Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa of Ceylon has just concluded the purchase of Gallileo. The animal is intended for the Ceylon Civil Service Cup, for which Green Ware is the present fancy. Gallileo is a North-American bred horse with a good record. He won a Welter Plate (7 furlongs) at Bombay carrying 10·7, and also a mile and a quarter race carrying 9·10 in the good time of 2m. 10 4-5secs. Mr. de Soysa expects the horse to be shipped shortly. Mr. J. Crawford, who raced with fair success at the Colombo Monsoon Meet, has left Ceylon for India. He is bringing with him Mr. "Manton's" Rosebery, who he intends to put over the sticks. Mr. Crawford will leave Hunting Horn, Lotion and Sponsor behind him, and the horses will be trained by Fletcher. It is doubtful when Bachelors' Knot will be sent over to Colombo as the animal is said to be down with fever. Either Mr. Crawford or his younger brother will return to Colombo next month.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

226-11—Pestonji R K and Co. Mothabhoy Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla. Jehangir Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla. Bickknell M and R Ardeshir H D and Co., Shroff D and D.

622-10—Hiralal and Co. Jamnadas Vijbhukandas. Sadashiv Narayen Avsare. Mirza M and M (for pauper).

564-11—Daphtary F and D. Messrs Raval and Co., a firm. R D Sethna. Motichand and D.

790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Zarookhan. Nasarwanji Rustomji Mistry. Wadia G and Co.

741-10—Jehangir G and B. Manshankar Vajishanker Desai. Messrs. Laxmidas Bhimji Edgelow G W and Co.

24-11—Madhowjee K and C. Gangabai widow. Haridas Ranchordas and others. Edgelow G. W. and Co. Little and Co.

26-10—Malvi H M and R Tribhowandas Norotamdas Malvi Ramkumar Kissanram and others Mulla and M.

942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram a firm Ambalal Ramnarayan and another Malvi H M and R.

586-11—Matubhai J and M. The Barsi Cotton Ginning Factory Co. Ltd. and another Shambhu Appa Malkargima Appa Catley and another D J Mantri.

974-10—Capt and V Danji Hirji and Co. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.

455-10—Malvi H M and R. Messrs. Pokarmal Mutsadilal a firm.

919-09—Mirza M and M. Moosa Ismail and others Janbai alias Noorbai widow and others. Wadia G and Co. Malvi H M and R. (For a Pauper.)

752-08—Captain and V. Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassam Mitha Dayabhai Tapidas and another Chitnis M and K.

161-4418-08—In person Parbhudas Harilal and others Lakhmidas Haridas Little and Co.

1072-09—Tyabjee D and Co. Hiravahu Anandrao Vinayak and others Little and Co.

167-06—Ardeshir H D and Co. Lalji Nensey Ludha Keshowji Poonja and others Wadia G and Co.

185-07—Daphtary F and D. K. Venkata Rao and others. The Deccan Pressing Ginning Co. Ld. and others. Unwalla and P.

902-10—S B Mehta. Nomanbhai Mulla Lukmanji and others Abdul Hoossin Ebrahimji and others. Madhavjee K and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

238-03—Malvi H M and R. Jaydayal Luchminarayan and another. Ebji Umersey a firm. Ardeshir H D and Co.

650-07—Tyabjee D and Co. Hemraj Balmakund and others. Raj Biharilal Nandlal and another Daphtary F and D.

1161-10—Madhowji K and C. The Advocate General of Bombay. Radhavahu (alias) Ladkivahoo widow and others. Daphtary F and D.

70-09—Payne and Co. Bai Kesser widow and others. Purmanand Ichalal and others. Edgelow G W and Co Motichand and D.

69-11—Shamrao M and H. Bai Naval. Thakorelal Harilal Desai and others. T A Ghandhy.

1072-10—Payne and Co. Gangabai widow. Vallabhdas Tulsidas Ramji. Edgelow G W and Co.

44-11—Ardhesir H D and Co. Bhimji Jairaj and Co a firm. Versey Poonja. Motichand and D.

184-09—S B Mehta. Nomonbhai Mulla Lakhmanji. Adamji Shaik Nurbhai. Jehangir. M and S.

733-10—Captain and V. Damji Hirji. Raimal Hirji and others. Wadia G and Co S B Mehta.

492-11—Mulla and M. Velji Bhimji. Anandibai widow and another. In person D J Mantri.

563-11—S A Tabjee Shuffi Cumrudin Tyabji. Gustadji Muncherji Cooper. Ardeshir H D and Co.

936-11—Saroff D and D. Bai Poorbai widow. Bai Murbai widow. Madhowji K and C.

1122-10—S B Mehta. Moosaji Mahomedally and another Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally and others Patell and Ez.

47-09—Raghavaya B and N. Mariambai widow and another Ayeshabibi widow and others Edgelow G W and Co In person.

883-04—Nanu H and Co. Nemtulla Ebrahim Nooroodin. Abdul Kayam Ebrahim Nooroodin and others. Payne and Co Pestonjee R K and Co.

160-11—Captain and V. Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Shaik Bhican. Shamsudin Pathan and others Chitnis M and K Mirza M and M.

O. S. 157-12—Jehangir G and B. David Solomon Pezarkan Reubin Solomon Pezarkar and others Manchershaw and N Patell and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.)
Suits for Hearing and Final disposal.
Long Causes.

634-11—Dadachanji and P. The Advocate-General of Bombay. Ranchordos Lakhmidas and others. Smetham B and Co.

733-05—Craigie B and C. Shankar Anandrao Wagh and others. Bhawanishankar Sadashiv Wagh and others. Malvi H M and R Chitnis M and K Payne and Co.

1075-11—Pestonji R K and Co. Dinshaw Cooverji Pandolo. Dadabhoy Dhanjibhoy Postwalla. M B Chotia.

129-10—Jehangir and S. Dhunbai Cooverji Daruwalla. Byramji Cursetji Darawalla and others. N B Vakil Jehangir and B In person. Part-heard 21-11-11.

144-5588-12—Little and Co. William Middleton Brewis. A. M. Jeewanji and anr. Payne and Co.

229-11—Motichand and D. Ishwardas Modi a firm. Tarachand Lokmandas and another. Kanga and S.

86-08—Dastur and Co. Rupram Madan Gopal a firm. Ramchandra Jankiram and another. Dikshit D and S.

780-05—Craigie B and C. Vallabdas Murlidar. Raghunath Mahadev Tilak and others. Chitnis M and K Raghvay B and N. In Person.

1101-10—P. S. Battliwalla. Jairam Doongersey. Dewabai Widow. Tyabjee D and Co. For a pauper.

345-10—Jamsetji R and D. Sakerbai Widow. Sakarseand Kessowji and others. Kanga and S. Mulji and K. K J Dubash.

681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung. Haji Sultan Ali Shustry. Matubhai J and M.

631-10—Mirza M and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri and another. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharpudia Ghatty. Captain and V.

231-08—Edgelow G W and Co. Sobhagchand Vassanji a firm. Dada Abboo and others. M B Chotia.

371-06—Malvi H M and R. Messrs Shivpratab Shriniwas a firm. Virupakshappa and another Dikshit D and S.

316-09—Daphtary F and D. The Jam M's. Co. and another. Messrs Greeves Cotton and Co. a firm. Smetham B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

842-11—Malvi Nanuamal Ramchandra a firm vs. Govindrai Jamnadas a firm.
Short Causes.

62-12—Madhavji Mathuradas Bavan and others vs. Bachibai widow and others. Jehangir M and S.

88-12—Payne R D Sethna vs. Fazal Noormahomed and another Shamrao.

135-12—Jamsetji Kessowji Hirji and others. vs. Hassamally M. Hakimji.

185-12—Motichand-Rahimtulla Allibhai vs. Patel Balbhai alias Bulumkund-Tyabji.

235-15—Patel Piraji Maluji Esufali Mahomedali and others Subnis Ardeshir.

237-12—Patell Piraji Maluji Gulabchand Durga and others

259-12—Patell Piraji Mulaji Raghoji Ganoji and others

298-12—Motichand Motilal Agiaram Lakhimchand Fulchand

306-12—Patell Piraji Maluji Laxman Ganpat and others

316-12—T A Gandhi Bhimaji Motiji and Co. Pandurang Gopal and another.

367-12—Mehta and Dal Virchandsella and Co. Nawabzadah Nasrulla Khan Motichand.

414-12—Wadia D B Dubash A N Bhopi Raghavji

432-12—Payne Esmarlji M Vallibhai Noorbhai. Boodhabhai Pestonji.

461-12—Motichand Joorimal Hurgopat Kessowji Chunilal Payne.

476-12—Kanga S. The Bhiwani Cotton S. and W. Co. Ld. Bejnath Nimani.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Sultan of Kelantan has made a grant of 200 dols. to the widow of a Pathan who lost his life in trying to help the State police in apprehending a dangerous criminal.

Members in India of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America will be interested to hear that at the last General Conference the Rev. J. W. Robinson of Lucknow was elected Bishop.

A slight accident, says an Allahabad telegram, happened to the pumping engine of the Delhi Municipal Water-works a few days ago, interfering temporarily with the supply. Matters were, however, soon put right.

Sir Henry Burt, Mr. Fraustadt and Lala Harkishent Lal, B.A., will represent the Punjab Chamber of Commerce at the Eighth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire to be held in London.

The Lucknow paper states that the police have so far found no clue to the mystery attaching to the assault on a lady in Cantonment Road, but Mr. Murphy, Deputy Superintendent of Police, has been specially deputed to inquire into the occurrence.

In connection with the All-Ceylon Exhibition to be held in Colombo, several applications for reserving space for exhibits have been sent in from India. The idea, however, of Indian produce being exhibited did not find favour, and the applications have consequently been rejected.

A letter has been received from Hazrat Mowlana Sayed Sharafoodin Ali Khan Saheb to Shah Wali Mahomed Kadri Chisti that the former has succeeded the late Sayed Iman-Ud-Din Ali Khan Saheb as Dewan Gadi Naslim of Darghah Khwaja Saheb Garib Nawaz at Ajmer.

On Wednesday, Kristo Chunder Dass, alleged to be a notorious running train thief, who was arrested by head constable Jagmohun Persad of the Railway Police at Pandooah station with Rs. 200, which he had stolen from a passenger, was placed before the Sessions Judge of Burdwan. The Judge sentenced the accused to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

The District Judge of Ambala has concluded the hearing of the case in which certain men of the 23rd Sikh Pioneers were charged with rioting in the bazaar at Ambala on Sunday, 17th March. The Judge convicted five of the sepoys, sentencing one to two years' imprisonment, and the others to imprisonment for periods varying from one year to seven months.

A complimentary dinner is to be given in London, on the 2nd July, by English, Singalese and Indian friends, to Mr. F. H. M. Corbett, the new Advocate-General of Madras. The Committee arranging the dinner includes Sir John Winfield Bonsor, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, the Right Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali, Sir John Cockburn, Sir Thomas Barclay, and Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree.

The vacant captaincy in the Worcestershire Regiment has been filled by the promotion of Lieutenant R. J. Ford, 2nd battalion, Jhansi. Captain Ford gets his company in "The Firms" after a subaltern service of nearly eleven years. Captain Ford received his commission from the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa in September 1901 and he saw a good deal of hard work in the operations in Cape Colony, 1900-02 (Queen's medal with clasps).

The Howrah District Police are enquiring into the mysterious disappearance of a pistol during transit from the Howrah Court to Fort William, Calcutta. It appears that 112 guns, 12 revolvers and 2 pistols, which had been confiscated in the Howrah District, were sent on Tuesday afternoon, from the Howrah Court to Fort William under police escort. The Fort authorities, while taking delivery of the fire-arms, discovered that one pistol was missing. The pistol has not yet been traced.

Lord Pentland, Governor-Designate of Madras, is one of the 300 authors of the 1,600 biographies of notable persons who died in the decade 1901-1911, contained in the first volume of the 2nd Supplement of the "Dictionary of National Biography," which has just been published by Messrs. Smith Elder and Co. His biography is that of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, formerly Prime Minister, Lord and Lady Pentland were staying with their children at Skye when the last mail left.

The Secretary, Tippera People's Association has sent a telegram to the Bengal Government praying that the Chittagong division might be placed on a footing of equality with the other divisions of Bengal in respect of the election of members to the Provincial Council by the Municipalities and the District Boards and that the anomaly that existed in the regulations of Eastern Bengal and Assam in giving to the division the right to return one member from the municipal constituency alternately with the Assam Valley division might be removed.

Some Malabar squirrels, that were presented to the King during His Majesty's recent visit to India, have arrived in London, and by the King's command have been provided with a suitable residence in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. They are said to be as skittish as ever, and to be very appreciative of the good fare laid before them. For all that, they may sigh for trees indigenous to their native land, and may whisper to one another in Malayalam that London is all very well in its way, but "home is home, be it never so homely" or hot.

Subadar Alexander, a Christian of Madras, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, and Subadar Somayya, a Hindu of Madras, 81st Pioneers, together with two Maharatta Hindu Native Officers, have arrived in London to discharge the duty of personal attendance, as Indian Orderlies, upon the King during the current London season. The Army services of these four Officers range from 28 to 32 years, and they have each seen field service on various occasions. Subadar Alexander, to give but one example, has the Order of British India, 1st Class, and has been through five campaigns, including Egypt in 1882, Suakim in 1885 and the Sudan in 1896.

The Red Road mirage (writes the Calcutta "Empire") is probably well-known; any way to those who are about the city during the warmer hours of the day. But there is another—smaller but quite as effective—which has not, until to-day, attained the dignity of mention "in print." It rises on the little road that runs from Jail Road (which name one supposes is now to disappear) to the Kidderpoor Road between the racecourse and the Ladies Golf Club. A curious feature of this "chota" mirage is that the road surface is of the same colour as that of the Red Road, which leads to the supposition that the colour of the "top-dressing" has something to do with the production of the illusion. It is certainly a fact that on no other thoroughfare in Calcutta except these two-the only "red" ones—has "the false mirage" been run to earth.

The Calcutta Eton Dinner took place on June 4th Mr. W. Garth and Sir Cecil Graham being the host, at the latter's home in Russel Street. The following were present:—Mr. W. Garth (Stone, Vidal)—(entered), 1867; Mr. C. W. Foley (College), 1869; Mr. W. Graham (College), 1870; Hon. Mr. Justice C. W. Chitty (College), 1872; Hon. Sir Cecil Graham (Mitchell), 1885; Mr. G. C. Montgomery (Tarver), 1886; Mr. P. L. Buckland (Durnford), 1887; Mr. S. O. Heinemann (Carter), 1889; Mr. H. E. Mytton (A. C. James), 1888; Capt. H. Thelussen (Evans), 1889; Mr. A. D. Garth (Lowry), 1893; Mr. J. H. Allen (Rawlins), 1894; Prince Jitendra Narain of Cooch Behar (Porter), 1899; Mr. H. G. Durnford (College), 1899; Mr. A. C. Gladstone (Macnaghten), 1900; Mr. G. R. H. Talbot (Booker), 1901; Prince Victor Narain of Cooch Behar (Porter), 1902; Mr. W. Thomas (Vaughan), 1903; and Mr. N. A. Moore (R. C. de Haviland) 1903.

It is interesting to examine the statistics relating to those professing the Christian religion in India in the Census of India table recently published. The outstanding feature of these statistics is that whilst the increase in the total population of India did not exceed 6 1-2 per cent. the increase in the number of those professing the Christian religion amounted to 32 ½ per cent. during the decennium ending March, 1911. The difference becomes still more striking, if the statistics relating to the last two decades are taken into account. During the twenty years intervening between 1891 and 1911, whilst the total population of India showed an increase of 9·7 per cent. only, the increase in the number of Christians of all denominations in the population of India amounted to 70 per cent. The indigenous element constitutes over 92 per cent of the total Christian population of this country.

OPIUM AND THE REPUBLIC.

The Shanghai Point of View.

Among many questions awaiting settlement but temporarily obscured by the all important needs of the financial stability of the new Government, it is clear that opium is destined to take a prominent place. During the past week two notable manifestoes have been published on the subject, the one an appeal to the British people by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the other to the Chinese by General Li Yuan-hung. The purpose of both appeals is the same; on the one hand to Great Britain to grant a revision of the existing treaty with a view to prohibiting the entire importation of Indian opium; on the other hand, an exhortation to Provincial Assemblies, tutuhs and people to urge the Central Government to press for the said revision. It is also remarkable to notice that both manifestoes base their claim on the same argument, it is to be feared a fallacious one, as judged by actual experience during the past nine months. So long, says Dr. Sun Yat-sen in effect, as the importation and transport of foreign opium is allowed, it will be almost impossible to check the cultivation of opium in China. The high prices prevailing offer too strong a temptation to the farmer. "We must make its sale and traffic illegal and we can then stop its cultivation. At present we are hindered in this because of a treaty with your country. It should not be necessary to remind Dr. Sun that if prices are high, it is because the Indian Government has faithfully adhered to its undertaking for the past five years to reduce the annual import of opium into China up to the point of total extinction, and that that undertaking was given in return for a pledge by China for concurrent reduction of cultivation. A pledge which the Manchu Government felt itself able to perform and did perform, should not prove impossible for the Republican administration.

In the Szechuan, Sir Alexander Hosie reported last September that opium cultivation had ceased to exist, and, in accordance with the agreement the British Government notified merchants that the importation of opium into Szechuan must cease. Yet in November the poppy was being planted again, and according to recent trustworthy reports the harvest this year is expected to yield a "bumper" crop. Similarly discouraging reports come from Shansi, also a closed province with a record of cultivation once abolished, from Chekiang, Fukien and Yunnan. The answer will be, of course, that the Republic has not yet had time to check the licence which the farmers allowed themselves in the general upheaval of revolution, but that is scarcely an argument for the instant cessation of importation and the consequent damaging disarrangement of the plans made by foreign merchants to adapt themselves to the new conditions of the agreement.

That phase of the opium question relates to the treaty rights of the foreign merchants and the inability of the Republican Government to deal effectively with the subject of the suppression of poppy cultivation in the provinces. The Chinese authorities have been responsible for number of petty annoyances as those at Nanking and Canton in the past, and at Hangchow at present. But it is only fair to state that the measures taken by the authorities of Chekiang are aimed at the complete suppression of opium, and not merely to embarrass the trade in Indian opium. It is very unfortunate, and to a certain extent serious, that such heavy stocks as 18,122 chests should have accumulated in Shanghai besides about 6,500 chests in Hongkong and 1,500 chests in India. During the past eighteen months especially during the latter part of that period, there has been a large and unhealthy inflation in opium prices. This inflation was caused by the reduction of certified opium put up in the Calcutta auctions as a consequence of the new Convention of last May and by the competition of the merchants themselves. Ever since the treaty of 1907 which provided for a ten per cent. reduction in the quantities put up at the Calcutta auctions year after year the market has been unduly pushed up and whatever the price there were no sellers the opium merchants like Oliver Twist, always holding up for more. It is unlucky for them that the market would not work as they wished, and when the slump came in last July they complained of losses, even though the Government of India was only putting up at auctions 195 chests per month, certified for China. Just prior to the revolution there was a slight revival, and prices touched the unconscionable level of Tls. 4.000. The advent of the revolution stopped this trade as it did every other trade in the country.

The accumulation of the stocks is thus more or less the result of the operations of the merchants themselves. In June. 1910, the total of the stocks in Hongkong and Shanghai amounted to about 17,000 chests besides over 6,000 chests in India. Today there are 18,122 chests in Shanghai, about 6,500 chests in Hongkong and about 1,500 chests in India. The treaty of May 8, 1911, and the new regulations of the Government of India by which the stocks were not allowed to accumulate in India is responsible for the transference of the stocks to Shanghai and, to a slightly less extent, to Hongkong. The trade has suffered a check more on account of the exorbitant prices charged by the dealers than by any amount of restrictions imposed by the Chinese authorities. The average price of opium per chest before June, and even for a short while later, was less than Tls. 1,600-1,700. But now the average is about Tls. 2,600, and even this price is considered too low by the merchants. It is, on the other hand, pointed out that the price received by the Government of India was in a few cases so high as Rs 6,000 per chest. The explanation is that the competition among these merchants so rushed up the price, that the estimated deficits of the Indian Government in the opium revenue for 1910 was converted into a surplus. Again, the high prices paid were only for small quantities and they dropped as soon as the quantity of certified opium was increased from 195 chests per month to 670. About seventy per cent of the stocks were bought by the merchants at an average of less than Rs. 2,500 per chest. Consequently not much sympathy can be extended to them when they fail to sell the drug at Tls 2,600 and over per chest.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 11th June.

851. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—

Wednesday 12th instant.
Thursday, 13th instant. } Any Coy.
Friday 14th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

Members are expected to proceed by the train notified.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of case of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a. m. on the 9th June to 6 a. m. on the 10th June:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total......	4	3
Same date last year......	9	7

Total mortality for to-day from all causes	123
Same date last year	80

The District Traffic Superintendent of the E. B. S. Ry wires from Mogulhat:—One bogie third of the up Shillong mail, which was next to the engine, was derailed at a level crossing in the Mogulhat station yard at 0 hours 40 minutes this morning. The Shillong mail was consequently delayed. The derailment was due to the leading left side brake gear falling and the leading wheels of the trailing bogie mounting it.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 85 years.

MEN AND MATTERS.

Although he has only been a Judge of the King's Bench Division for five years, Mr. Justice Coleridge to whom it fell to sentence the Suffragist leaders, has had many interesting cases before him, both in the High Court and on Circuit, a recent one that attracted special attention being the trial arising from the murder of a colliery cashier while on a train journey in Northumberland. His appointment to the Bench had been foreshadowed by his work as a Commissioner of Assize, but the selection was particularly interesting, for there are not many cases in which father and son have both sat as judges. At the time of the death of the Lord Chief Justice his son was in the House of Commons as the Liberal representative of the Attercliffe Division of Sheffield a seat for which he was elected on its creation at the Redistribution. The judge's two brothers have also attained prominent positions in the legal profession, but his son has not adopted the same career. It is a curious coincidence that—as was recalled during the trial of the Suffragists—the silver-tongued Coleridge should have appeared with Dr. Pankhurst in a case which raised the question of women's rights forty-four years ago.

Not only the country house of Sir Julius Wernher, but also Bath House, where he lived in town, has its memories. Here Lady Ashburton held what was perhaps the best literary saloon in London. Carlyle was often there and was always welcome. Thither went John Mill, forgetting for a time some of his stern philosophy; Charles Buller, the most popular man of his time; and Clarendon, at the hight of his fame as Foreign Secretary. Monckton Milnes was another of the brilliant coterie. Hallam, Thackeray, and Sir Henry Taylor were all habitues of Bath House, and at least one man still living can remember the salon there. "I used to tremble," says Sir Algernon West in his "Recollections," "as I passed the portals of Bath House, for Lady Ashburton inspired awe amongst the greatest, how much more among such as I. Certainly she did not spare her friends." There was one man, a great friend of Charles Buller's who was noted in Society for the extent to which he was "made up." One day Lady Ashburton was told that his house had been entered by burglars. "It was hard on him," she said: "for he could not move having unfortunately left his backbone on the dressing table."

Lieutenant-General Laurie, who died in mail week, will be much regretted by old Parliamentarians. He sat in the Unionist interest for the Pembroke Boroughs in the House of Commons from 1895 till 1906, and by reason alike of his courtesy of manner and powers as a raconteur he was a universal favourite. General Laurie had had many exciting experiences in his long career. He served in the Crimea, in the Indian Mutiny, in the Transvaal in 1881, and in the Rebellion in the North-West Provinces of Canada. His most thrilling exprience was probably that which befell him when in the Crimean campaign he wandered inadvertently from the English camp into the French lines, and narrowly escaped being shot as a Russian spy. He was brought back in custody to his own regiment in order to be recognised by his colonel.

Prince George of Cumberland, though little known in this country, had an Irish title, that of Earl of Armagh. He was the great grandson of that Prince who actually inherited the Crown Hanover, and was once considered to be a probable King of England, for he stood next in the succession to Queen Victoria, and was heir-presumptive to the Crown until the birth of her first child. He was supposed to have a strong and malign influence over William IV., and did his best to undermine the authority of the Duke of Wellington, whom he dubbed King Arthur in spite of his brother's protest. He was extremely unpopular in England. Had the Salic Law been in force in England Prince George might have been heir to the English Crown, for in that case his great grandfather would have succeeded instead of the Princess Victoria, and his own elder sister would have had to give place to him. But there is no doubt that the Salic Law, which excluded Victoria from the throne of Hanover, was of advantage to Britain inasmuch as it freed it once and finally of any direct connexion with the intricacies of continental politics. By the death of Prince George of Cumberland the male line of descent from King George III, now continues in two person only, the Duke of Cumberland and his remaining son, Prince Ernest Augustus. Should the latter remain a bachlor the ancient house of Brunswick-Luneburg, which once ruled over the United Kingdom as well as Hanover, must eventually disappear from the pages of the "Almanach de Gotha." At the same time the Dukedom of Cumberland which disappear from the British Peerages.

Prince George William is the first of his order to meet death in a motor-car accident. On the whole Royal personages have taken kindly and even enthusiastically to motor-cars from the very first. The Kaiser and the King of Spain, to mention but two, may be classed as dashing motorists, while the members of our own Royal Family have freely made use of motor-cars from the inception of the industry. No department of the Royal Household has undergone greater expansion in its functions within recent years than that of the Master of the Horse, whose business it is to provide for the transport of the Court whether by rail, road, water, or—as we may have to say also in the future—air. Though no Royal personage has previously lost his life in a motor accident one at least has come very near to doing this—namely, Prince Henry of Prussia, who, about a twelve month ago, was involved in a smash very similar to that which has befallen his relative, Prince George of Cumberland. Prince Henry was driving himself at the time, and through some derangement of the steering gear the car suddenly got out of hand, swerved off the road, and dashed into a tree, flinging out Prince Henry and his companion, and leaving them senseless by the side of the road.

The Grand Duke Dmitri-Pavlovitch, whose name is included in the party of five Russian Army officers who are coming over to compete at the International Horse Show at Olympia, is not the first member of the Russian Imperial Family to exhibit an interest in the Show. Last year the Grand Duke Nicholas-Nicolaievitch, President of the Council of National Defence, and Commandant of the Military Circumscription of St. Petersburg, took a personal care in the selection of officers most fitted to uphold at Olympia the equestrian skill of the Army of the Czar. A Grand Duke Dmitri, who is not much more than twenty years of age, is the only son of the Grand Duke Paul, the youngest child of the Czar Alexander II. He is, therefore, a first cousin of the present Czar. His nearest connexion with the British Royal Family is through his late mother who was a niece of Queen Alexandra, while the Duchess Marie of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, still better remembered here as the Duchess of Edinburgh, is his father's only sister. He has one sister, who is married to Prince William of Sweden, the brother-in-law of the Duke of Connaught's elder daughter.

The late Lord Stalbridge was a link with the political past. In addition to Lord Russel and Lord Palmerston, Cobden was still alive when he became a member of Parliament, Lord Derby was still leader of the Tory Party, and Disraeli had not yet established his ascendency, Lord Salisbury was still Lord Robert Cecil, and twelve years were to pass before Sir William Harcourt became Solicitor-General. Of the veterans of to-day Lord Morley entered Parliament when Lord Stalbridge had sat twenty-two years, and Mr. Balfour was his junior as a member by thirteen years. Of the Government of which in 1872 Lord Stalbridge became a subordinate member as Vice-Chamberlain of the Household no member now survives, and no member of either of the front benches to-day had that time seat in the House, and at least one of the Under-Secretaries of to-day was not yet born. Lord Richard Grosvenor as he was then, had been five years in Parliament when Mr. Gladstone became for the first time Leader of the House, and he was a member of seven years' standing when Mr. Gladstone formed his first Government, and saw the introduction of all his leader's great measures.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
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IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

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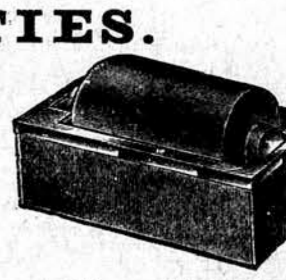
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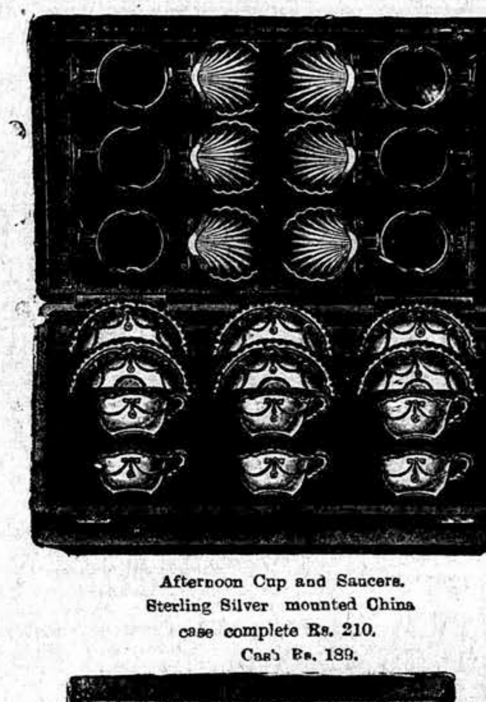

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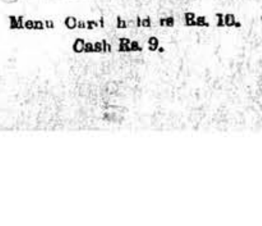

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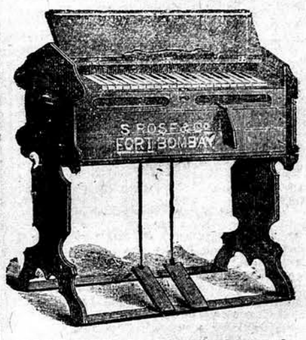
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